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Madras.

LETTER FROM DOCT. SCUDDER, NOVEMBER 22, 1849.

Death of Mrs. Scudder.

THE following letter will be read with painful interest, not only by the numerous friends of the deceased, but by the patrons of the Board and of missions generally throughout the United States. For more than thirty years the name of Mrs. Scudder has been associated with the efforts which have been put forth by American Christians in behalf of India. Having enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, she has exerted an influence, which few females from this country have been able to exert, upon the people for whose spiritual welfare she has labored. All the missions of the Board among the Tamil people can bear testimony to her high qualifications for the missionary work; for she has shared in the toils and responsibilities of each.

Mrs. Scudder was born in the city of New York, on the 14th of August, 1795. Her maiden name was Harriet Waterbury. She made a profession of her faith in the Lord Jesus Christ in 1816, having first indulged a hope of her acceptance as a pardoned sinner in the summer of 1815. Her marriage took place in January, 1816. It was not till 1819, however, that Doct. Scudder and herself decided to engage personally in efforts for the salvation of the heathen. But having deliberately and fully consecrated themselves to this service, they did not delay

their departure for their chosen work. On the 8th of June, they sailed from Boston in the *Indus* for Calcutta, in company with Messrs. Winslow, Spaulding and Woodward, and their wives. Arriving at Ceylon in December following, Mrs. Scudder entered upon her appropriate duties with alacrity and pleasure. When the Madras mission was commenced, her husband and herself were designated, in connection with Mr. and Mrs. Winslow, for that important post. They arrived at Madras on the 21st of September, 1836. The health of Doct. Scudder having become much impaired by his long residence in India, it was found necessary for himself and his wife to return to the United States; and they landed at New York in August, 1841. Having remained in this country till the end of their visit had been attained, they sailed on their return to Madras, November 18, 1846, and arrived on the 17th of March. In consequence of the inability of the Prudential Committee to send out a physician to Madras, where one was very much needed, Doct. Scudder kindly consented to labor temporarily in connection with the brethren in that field. Here he remained, with Mrs. Scudder, till Doct. Shelton relieved him, when he and his wife returned again to Madras. In that city it was the purpose of her heavenly Father that she should soon finish her course. Her decease occurred on the 19th of November, four days after the death of her son, Samuel D. Scudder, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he was pursuing his theological studies.

The letter of Doct. Scudder, announcing her death, is as follows:

My dear wife has entered into her rest! On Thursday last she was taken seriously ill; and on Friday she was attacked with severe cramps, which were followed by extreme exhaustion of the whole system. All the means that were used to cause her to rally, failed; and on Monday evening last, she left this world, for that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." It was not till after mid-day on Monday that I became much alarmed about her. I called in Doct. Shaw, one of our most able surgeons, who very kindly rendered all the assistance in his power; but her death was at hand.

After we found that her disease was about to terminate fatally, we assembled around her dying couch, and heard her last words. The righteousness of Jehovah Jesus, which had been her joy and support in life, was her only trust in death. She retained her senses nearly or quite to the last; and, although very weak, conversed with us until within a few minutes of her departure. The same ardent love for Christ and for dying souls which she exemplified in her life, shone forth brightly in her last hours.

When asked what message she had to send to her son Silas, she replied, "Tell him that I have written to him all that I would wish to say in my last letter. I spent half of his last birth-day in prayer for him." This birth-day occurred about two weeks before.

When I asked her whether she wished all her sons to become missionaries, she said, "Yes, it has been my constant prayer that they might all come to this land to preach the gospel. I do not desire that they should come unless they are prepared; but I wish them to be fitted for this work."

On being asked what message she had for her son William, (a missionary in Ceylon,) she answered, "Tell him, I shall soon meet his beloved Kate. Tell him to be faithful, and to live to win souls. Tell him not to seek comfort from any thing in this world, but to look to Jesus."

In addition to the messages of love which she sent to her own relatives, and to her connections on her husband's side, she added a message to such of them as are still out of Christ, exhorting them to seek him. She said, "My only burden in dying is the thought that three of my children [out of ten] are in an impenitent state;" and she besought her daughter Louisa, in the most affectionate and impressive manner, to yield her heart to the Savior, adding, "This is

my dying request; I have done all that I can for you." She also told her to read the twenty-seventh Psalm. Again she said, "I hope my being taken away will stir you all up to greater activity in the Lord's service."

In respect to herself she remarked, "I am a poor, miserable sinner, full of imperfections. Heaven will be glorious, because there will be neither sin nor imperfection there." Twice, with great emphasis, she said, "What a wretched place is a death-bed to prepare for eternity! What a miserable being should I now be, if I had not Jesus to rest upon;" and then added, "Precious Savior!" Again she said, "I have had seasons when I felt that I knew I loved the Savior, and that he was very precious to me." Again and again she exclaimed, "Blessed Savior!" On one occasion she said, "Thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I have desired to love thee." By a repetition of the following lines, she showed where the place of her refuge was:

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly;
While the billows near me roll,
While the tempest still is high."

She repeated also the following verse of Scripture, "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff, they comfort me!" And she added, "Surely, goodness and mercy have followed me, all the days of my life."

Just before she died, she opened her eyes and exclaimed, with peculiar energy, "Glorious heaven! glorious salvation!" Soon after this, she voluntarily closed her eyes, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

When gazing upon her, as she lay a corpse before me, I exclaimed, "How many prayers have come out of those lips! She literally prayed her children into the kingdom. And now what shall I say about my own loss? I must sum it all up in one sentence, *It is irreparable!* In the prayer which was made at her funeral by Mr. Spaulding, after Mr. Winslow's address, he used the expression, that she had been to me emphatically a helpmeet. Thirty years have we been permitted to travel together, and to labor for the salvation of souls. Now I am left to travel and labor alone, so far as this beloved helpmeet is concerned. But all is well. Christ lives. I told her, when dying, that we should not be long separated.

LETTER FROM MR. WINSLOW, NOVEMBER
24, 1849.

*Additional Notice of Mrs. Scudder's
Death.*

THE following extract from a letter of Mr. Winslow, describing the closing scenes in Mrs. Scudder's life, forms an appropriate supplement to the foregoing communication.

It was truly a privilege to witness the last moments of Mrs. Scudder. She had her reason perfectly to the end. As, on entering the room where she lay, I took her hand and spoke to her, she smiled. I said, "I trust you find Jesus near you at this time." She answered emphatically, "Yes; I trust I do." Mrs. Winslow, who spoke with her immediately afterward, asked, "Does the prospect of being so soon with your Savior make you happy?" The reply was, "Yes, it does. Precious Savior!" When I repeated the promise of Scripture, "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee," she assented, as realizing its fulfillment; and on my repeating, when her soul seemed almost ready to depart,

Hark, they whisper; angels say,
Sister spirit, come away;

she lifted up one of her hands, and her countenance expressed sweet emotions. She said many other things to her dear husband and children, which I need not repeat, as they will be mentioned by Doct. Scudder.

As her youngest daughter, who does not indulge a hope in Christ, was weeping violently and saying, "What shall I do?" the dying mother said to her, affectionately and earnestly, "Read the twenty-seventh Psalm, and do accordingly." When, afterwards, the songs of heaven were mentioned by some one, she remarked, "There I too shall sing." This she said, probably, in reference to her not being able to sing in this world. She spoke of sin as her burden; but when it was said, "This makes Christ the more precious," she added, "Yes. Precious, precious Savior." Her mind was thus entirely calm, and emphatically peaceful. She continued to speak almost to the last. By request of Doct. Scudder, I led in prayer, in which she seemed to join with feeling.

We thought our dear sister ready to leave us; but a physician coming in, who had seen her in the afternoon, and who could hardly persuade himself that she was dying, thought it best to make

some efforts to revive her; and, while he was doing this, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Dulles and myself retired to another room, and all prayed in turn for the presence of the Savior with her departing spirit, if it could not be consistent with his will to spare her valued life.

Soon after we returned, it was evident that all was nearly over. Our dear sister's eyes became fixed; her struggles and restlessness ceased; she only breathed gently; and then, one hand being under her head, she closed her eyes, and fell apparently into a sweet sleep. It was the sleep of death; but of that death which is only a sleep in Jesus.

I have witnessed the death-bed of many Christians, who have died in hope, but never one where all was more truly evangelical peace. Nor could I have expected less, from all that I have known of the dear departed, during the thirty years of our travel near each other, and often together, in this wilderness. Never did I see any thing in her, little or great, inconsistent with the Christian character. As a wife, a mother, an assistant missionary, she truly excelled. To her now emphatically bereaved husband, she was a help-meet, indeed; and as he himself said concerning her faithfulness as a mother, it seemed as though she literally prayed her children into the kingdom. Our mission, as well as the stricken family, are greatly afflicted.

The funeral services were attended on Wednesday afternoon, November 21. A very large assemblage of all classes, from the Chief Secretary of the Government, the Military Secretary and Civil Auditor, to the children of our schools, testified by their attendance their respect for the deceased. The interment was in the small burying ground of the mission, adjoining the Royapoorum church. There the remains of one so dear to us all were deposited, in the joyful hope of a glorious resurrection, when the trumpet shall sound and the dead awake.

Ceylon.

LETTER FROM MR. SMITH, OCTOBER 8,
1849.

IN submitting another semi-annual report of missionary labor performed at Panditrippe, Mr. Smith says that the attendance in the schools has varied but little from what has been mentioned in previous communications. The average number present on the Sabbath is more than two hundred; and on Wednesdays it is two

hundred and twenty. The catechists, in their daily tours through the villages, frequently visit the schools, and impart instruction to the children in those branches which are beyond the capacity of the teachers; and they also communicate religious instruction. "I meet the catechists in my study," Mr. Smith says, "twice or three times a week, as circumstances will allow, to hear reports of their labors, and give them advice as to the course they should pursue in dealing with the people. I have enjoyed these meetings much, and have found them very profitable. Our catechists very frequently come in contact with the Romanists, who are ever ready for discussion, but seldom listen attentively to a plain statement of gospel truth. The Roman Catholic Bishop is now here, holding confirmations, and pardoning the sins of the people. I doubt not he finds enough of the latter business to occupy him many days; but I am at a loss to know in what he will 'confirm' his flock, unless it be in wickedness. I have not yet seen him. He has broken up a school which we had in one of their villages, and drawn off the teacher."

The church is represented as being in a harmonious state. Mr. Smith adds, "One individual will probably be admitted to the ordinances of the gospel at the next communion; and there are others concerning whom we feel encouraged to hope that they truly desire to know and do the will of God." The attendance on the Sabbath services at the station remains without material change. "In the villages the number has been less for the past four or five months, on account of the great prevalence of assemblages collected to see dancers, who repeat comedies, and dance as they sing, suiting their actions to the words of the play. These plays are to the people, what theatres are in civilized countries."

Examination of Schools.

During the month of July, Mr. Meigs and myself examined all the Tamil free schools, except those on the island of Caradive. We visited Chavagacherry, Varany, Oodoopitty, and Atchuvaly; and, besides examining the schools and giving instruction to the children, we preached at most of the places. We spent about a week on this tour. We were much interested in the progress which the children have made in Christian knowledge at these stations, all the schools having been under native superintendence during the previous six months. The appearance of some of the schools did credit to the teachers, and more especially to the superintendents; and there is evidently an outward progress in most of them. Some were

apparently stationary, while a few seemed tending backward. We trust, however, that renewed vigilance will correct these deficiencies, and that the schools will continue to improve more and more, until Christian education shall assume that place, in the estimation of the people, that it deserves.

I send herewith some statistics gathered in the examinations, which will show you more definitely than the annual returns, what proportion of those reported are actually found daily in the schools, and the amount of study pursued for six months.

These statistics are exhibited in the following table:

STATIONS.	Whole No. in the schs.		Average attend'ce.		Present at exam'tion.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Batticotta, . .	466	115	362	83	329	71
Panditteripo, . .	223	69	161	41	151	54
Tillipally, . . .	472	299	405	198	343	180
Oodooville, . .	261	140	210	114	151	83
Manepy, . . .	171	135	130	99	163	112
Chavagacherry, .	249	75	199	67	113	19
Varany, . . .	96	25	86	22	68	16
Oodoopitty, . .	247	63	213	54	188	54
Atchuvaly, . .	143	45	118	34	97	41
Total, . . .	2,398	966	1,884	715	1,603	630

Mrs. Apthorp's Death.

The death of Mrs. Apthorp has been already announced in the Herald. The following account of her last hours will be gratifying to her friends.

Before you receive this, you will have heard of the death of Mrs. Apthorp. She gave up housekeeping about the middle of July, and came to Panditteripo to be with us the remainder of her days. Her strength seemed to fail quite rapidly; and it was soon evident that her stay with us would not be long. She made all the necessary arrangements concerning her temporal affairs, and gave all into my hands. Most of the time she was enabled to rest quietly upon the promises of her Savior, though she had none of those enrapturing views which some enjoy.

During the last months of her life, she evidently grew in grace, and was enabled to bear her sufferings with composure. The day before her death was one of great distress; but she was enabled, in the midst of such suffering as she never knew before, to say with peacefulness, "The Lord is good, and his tender mercies are over all his works." "He will not afflict above what he sees necessary for me." After this she said but little, and soon sunk into

a state of insensibility, from which she never awoke, until she beheld her Savior in his glory. She fell asleep in Jesus on the morning of September 3, at four o'clock, and was buried the same afternoon, in the mission burial ground at Oodooville, by the side of her husband, with him to rest until the resurrection morn.

Of the company with which they came, consisting of Messrs. Hoisington, Hutchings, Ward, Todd, Apthorp, and their wives, they alone have rested from their labors here, and are now the only remnant of the "Israel" band left in this field. Their graves still speak. Though they rest from their labors, their works still live; for many of this people have heard the gospel from their lips. Our dear departed sister was a faithful and devoted laborer; though much of the time she was a great sufferer from bodily infirmity. She was always very active, and spoke the language with ease and correctness; and thus was enabled to communicate freely with those of her own sex, and tell them of a crucified Savior. She began her missionary labors at this station, and here she ended her days.

LETTER FROM MR. HOWLAND, OCTOBER 10, 1849.

MR. HOWLAND expresses his regret, in continuing the history of the Batticotta station, that he is not able to report any conversions from the ranks of heathenism. "Yet it is a blessed privilege," he says, "to labor for them, scattering the seed broadcast, and trusting in the promise of the Lord of the harvest, that the reaping time shall come." Several facts are stated in the present letter, which are important and encouraging; as they seem to show that there is undoubted progress in the work which the Ceylon mission has in charge.

Valuable Native Helpers.

I have spoken in previous letters of my assistants, and of their value to me. My estimation of them does not in the least diminish, but it increases; and I feel called upon to praise the Lord for raising up such men from among this degraded, sin-darkened people.

I have had two additional assistants assigned me, since I last wrote. One of these, W. Volk, has been for many years teacher in the seminary; and he gives promise of becoming an important aid in my work. He spends three days

each week, including the Sabbath, at the Island of Kaits, and the rest of the time at the station, more particularly as catechist for three villages, where comparatively little labor has been bestowed, and the people are more heathenish than in almost any other part of our field.

The other assistant, Cornelius, is just commencing at the Island of Caradive, which has been destitute of a resident catechist for a year and a half, and is a large and promising field. It gives me great satisfaction to see these two outstations thus occupied. Kaits is one of the two principal ports of entry for the province, and is on this account a place of considerable importance. It is the stronghold of Romanism; and, as a natural consequence, intemperance, wickedness and violence are rife; while the people are far less accessible than the heathen.

One of the trials to which native helpers are exposed in heathen lands, is described in the subjoined extract.

The catechist formerly stationed at Caradive was removed, on account of the difficulty which he found in living alone among the heathen, at a distance from any missionary or fellow-Christian. The heathen have many ways of annoying a person thus situated; and he is often compelled to purchase their tolerance, by yielding to their exorbitant demands for money and assistance in various ways. An incident which occurred lately, will explain my meaning.

There was a great dance, a few weeks since, in the village where Cornelius resides; and many of the people came to him to borrow his jackets for the occasion. He told them plainly that he would very gladly favor them in every proper way, but, as a Christian, he could not countenance their dance by lending his clothes. Many were very angry with him for the refusal; but I cannot but believe that they will respect him the more for it. He improved the opportunity by endeavoring to direct the thoughts of the many who came to him to their eternal interests. We fear that Christians thus situated often feel compelled, by loaning garments and other articles for dances and heathen festivals, by giving charity to religious mendicants, and in other similar ways, to countenance indirectly, what they in heart disapprove, because they are afraid to do otherwise.

Respecting the assistant who has been recently

stationed at Caradive, Mr. Howland writes as follows :

We have considerable confidence in Cornelius; and hope and pray that the Lord will sustain him, and bless him in his labors. Although his time has thus far been much occupied in preparing for himself and family a place to live, and putting up a bungalow for congregating the schools and people on the Sabbath, he seems to be entering with zeal into his work of proclaiming the gospel. He has become much interested in a small company of thirty or forty families of pariahs, which he has found in one of the villages, and who seem ready to listen to the truth. This class, which is below all others in the order of caste, are rarely found among us. I know of only one or two families near the station. They are much oppressed by the higher castes, and on this account have a stronger claim upon the ambassadors of Him who came to preach the gospel to the poor; and it is gratifying to see in our native brethren indications of this spirit of Christ, so entirely at war with the spirit of heathenism.

In further illustration of the assistance rendered by native Christians, the following extract may be introduced. "I am happy," Mr. Howland says, "to be able to report progress in the efforts of the native missionary society at Velany. They have it in contemplation to establish another school, and also to build a small chapel for worship on the Sabbath. The missionary (Gregorie) and his family have many trials in their lonely situation, and need the sympathies and prayers of Christians. He is interested in his work; and he told me, not long since, that he had visited every family in his field."

Effect of the Nestorian Revival.

The value and influence of a revival, especially on missionary ground, is happily exhibited in the incident described below.

There have been some indications of good among the members of our church. About a month since a letter was received from one of the missionaries among the Nestorians, giving an account of the late powerful work of grace in that field. I read the letter at the monthly concert, and it excited considerable interest. The next morning, about four o'clock, I was waked from sleep by some one rapping on my window. I started up and asked what was wanted. I immediately recognized the voice of one of my assistants, who said, "Be not displeased that I

have awaked you. The day is beginning to dawn, and I have come to pray." I went out with him to a little bungalow, which I use for a study, and we had a precious hour together. He said he had not slept at all, and that he had come once before to awaken me, but went away again. He seemed much bowed down, and said that his mind was continually dwelling upon those words, "Thou hast left thy first love." Since that time our meetings have been solemn, and Christians have evidently prayed more; and I hear of some who meet and pray together that were not accustomed so to do.

Unconverted Beneficiaries.

Mr. Howland reports some cases of church discipline, occasioned by the conduct of those who have gone out from the seminary, and have afterwards given the missionaries occasion to believe they were not truly born again. He then says :

Few are exposed to greater temptations than the young men, educated or partly educated, who leave us, often under some censure, and engage in Government employment, or connect themselves in business (frequently by marriage) with the heathen. While a few maintain a creditable Christian profession, many become outwardly heathen. Their convictions are on the side of Christianity; but their worldly interest draws them towards heathenism.

One of these said not long since, "I should be very happy if I had no conscience." Another writes in answer to my inquiries, "I am married to a heathen wife, and am constantly surrounded by heathen, and cannot, with a candid heart, call myself a regular Christian." Of another, who has for some time maintained a creditable Christian profession I hear that he is anxious for his salvation, and feels that he has been like the prodigal son; and is seeking to return to his heavenly Father. Still another, an officer of the Government in his native village, has lately determined to walk more decidedly as a Christian, as I am informed, and also to devote one-tenth of his income to the Lord. But, as I have already said, a majority of those who are thus dismissed, or who leave us from some cause of dissatisfaction, including also those who go out from the seminary unconverted, walk continually as heathen. Yet they form a very interesting and hopeful class of the community. They know the truth. Their consciences have been enlightened and awaken-

ed. Most of them still cherish sentiments of affection and gratitude towards the missionaries who instructed them, and towards their benefactors in America who supported them. They have been prayed for by those who have contributed for their education, and whose names they still bear.

I mention their case, that you may, as you have opportunity, urge those who may perhaps have given up their beneficiaries as lost, to continue the offering up of their supplications to God, that he may bring back these wanderers, and make them powerful instruments in the advancement of his kingdom in this land. It is truly interesting to look over the province, and see how much precious seed has been sown. And has it perished? No. When the heavens shall open, and the Spirit shall descend, we shall see it springing up, even where we had not dared to hope for it. Then shall the desert rejoice, and blossom as the rose.

Improvement in the Free Schools.

I feel more and more encouraged in respect to my native free schools, scattered among the villages, principally from what I see of the influence of the educated Christian teachers, who are gradually taking the place of the old heathen teachers, that missionaries were formerly compelled to employ. I need not dwell upon the difference between the probable results of the Bible and Scripture catechism, taught by regular heathen, and the same instruction communicated by such as love the truth in the heart, and exhibit it in the life.

There is a great difference also in the progress made by the pupils in their studies, as we might of course expect. In one of my schools I am at a loss what to give them to study, as they have finished the Scripture catechism, Scripture history, church history, geography, arithmetic, &c., which we have in Tamil, and want other books. The teacher is very enterprising and faithful, and evidently labors and prays for the salvation of his pupils.

A conversation which I had with one of his boys yesterday, may give you some idea of the situation and temptation of the boys in this school. As he came into my study, I said, "Tamby, I did not see you at meeting yesterday." "No, sir; my father detained me at home to help plough." "But you know it is wrong to work on the Sabbath." "Yes, sir; but

when my father compels me, what shall I do?" Having asked him about his going to a great heathen festival, he said in reply, that he went to see if what he had heard was true, and to judge for himself whether it was good or bad. "Well," said I, "what do you think? Was it good?" "Oh no, it was all bad. It is just as the Bible says; they have mouths but they speak not, and eyes but they see not." "But," said I, "you will wish to go again next time, will you not?" "Oh no, I saw enough."

During the conversation, I asked him if he prayed daily. He said that he did. "Do you pray alone?" "Yes, sir." "What do you ask for?" "That Christ will give me a new heart, and save my soul." "Do you think you have repented of your sins?" "No, sir; I believe in Jesus Christ, but I have not repented." After conversing with him some time, I asked him if he would pray with me. He consented, and uttered a short prayer. In his petitions he asked that he might be like that publican, who went down to his house justified; and not be like the Pharisee. This boy is about ten years of age; and I have reason to believe, from what the teacher says of him, that he told me the truth. I hope that instances of like candor and interest may become more common.

LETTER FROM MR. MILLS, OCTOBER 15, 1849.

Batticotta Seminary.

It now devolves on Mr. Mills to report the condition and prospects of the Batticotta Seminary. The present communication gives an account of the term which commenced on the 28th of June, and closed on the 27th of September.

The last term was a season of general health, and nearly all the members of the institution were present during the whole time. Every thing has gone on orderly and quietly. None have been dismissed; and there has been but very little occasion for the exercise of discipline. Their interest in study, and their manifest progress in knowledge, have been encouraging to us, and have made us long to see an equal interest and progress in more important things. But this has not been our privilege. We have heard what God has been doing for the Nestorian youth, and have hoped that we might see such a work here; but hitherto our prayers have not been answered.

We have not, however, been wholly without tokens of the divine presence. During all the term there was more than usual attention to religious instruction. Quite a number have showed that their consciences were not at ease. They would come to us with questions, which indicated that they often thought of their souls. When the news of the revival among the Nestorians came, it was read to them, and it seemed to produce some effect, especially on the minds of church members. They seemed much more thoughtful and prayerful subsequently, and the general interest increased. But the term closed without any decided result; and now they are scattered among their heathen friends, under influences very unfavorable to any thing good. We do not know that any have become Christians, though some professed to be new creatures in Christ Jesus. Two or three who had previously indulged a hope, gave increasing evidence of a change, and may be received into the church the coming term, if they continue to appear well. S. L. Gillet of the first class, having indulged a hope for several months, was received into the church in August. Others wished to be admitted, but the evidence was not satisfactory.

It is always pleasant to learn that new laborers, of whatever character, are entering the great missionary field. Hence the value of the item of information given below.

At the beginning of the term a society was organized among the church members for distributing tracts. Our object was to promote their growth in grace, and at the same time reach some of the heathen who might otherwise be left without any instruction. They selected, as their field of effort, a few small villages somewhat distant from the station, where, for various reasons, little or nothing had been done. They divided the field into sections of suitable size to enable them to visit every family once a month. They go out two by two Sunday afternoon, and on other days when their seminary duties will permit, and distribute portions of the Bible and tracts to those who can and will read, and they themselves read to such as cannot. Sometimes they gather a company around them, and read or talk. On Monday evenings, at the close of their studies, the church members have a meeting of three-quarters of an hour to pray for this object; and once in a month they have a meeting for reports. Many of these have been quite interest-

ing. Among the mighty movements going on in the world, this is a small matter; but it has interested us, because it shows a little progress in a region where changes are effected with difficulty. But though things move slow here, it is encouraging to see that they do actually move, and move, not with a decreasing, but an increasing velocity. Nothing is more manifest than that the gospel is gaining ground, and surely undermining error. In fact, heathenism here is quite a different thing at the present time, from what it was thirty years ago. Few are now to be found, who will say that there is more than one God.

After speaking of the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Hoisington, whose return to the United States has been rendered necessary by the prostration of his health, Mr. Mills says:

The loss of Mr. Hoisington from the mission we all feel. Especially shall we miss him in the seminary, where he has so long and so faithfully labored. Still, though we cannot understand the reasons of his removal, we know that Infinite Wisdom has done it. Of his Christian character and labors in Ceylon we need not speak, as they are known to you, and require not our praise. We can not but feel a kindly sympathy with those who leave in such trying circumstances, and our daily prayers follow them.

LETTER FROM MR. NOYES, OCTOBER 29, 1840.

Extent of the Field—Obstacles.

MR. NOYES went out to Ceylon with the last reinforcement. His first four months of missionary life were spent at Panditerrippo. On the 21st of July, he removed to Chavagacherry; and as no one could be spared for Varany, that station was placed under his care. From the following description of his field, the reader will at once infer its nature and extent.

The parish of Chavagacherry alone contains 13,600 inhabitants; Varany contains 12,000; Katchai contains 3,600. East of Varany and Katchai there are six parishes, having 3,000 inhabitants each; and adjacent to these parishes is an island in which are 6,000 inhabitants. Since I am the only missionary in this region, I consider the whole as my field. On the west of me are English missionaries, eight miles distant; but no one of any denomination is east of me;

indeed, there is not even a Roman Catholic. There are remains of Catholic churches, which might be rebuilt; but they were long ago deserted. With the exception of a few Catholics, and the members of the mission churches at Varany and Chavagacherry, these 53,200 souls are all heathen, and need the labors of a Christian teacher, much more than any community in New England. Yet what would New England do, if there was but one Christian preacher to fifty thousand souls! This, however, is all that can be spared from our feeble band for this part of the district. The Catholics ask "Why?" And the heathen wonder that no missionary is now at Varany.

Katchai is a parish large enough for a missionary; and there are old walls which might be rebuilt; but we have not even a catechist there. To support two Christian schools, with heathen teachers, is all that we can do. We cannot talk of extension. If we hold our own, we do well; and even this we find very difficult. This station, being remote from the others, and being comparatively new, has of necessity been left vacant no small part of the time since Doct. Scudder left it; so that much less has been accomplished here than at the older stations. The people around me are more ignorant and more superstitious, but more simple and teachable, than at the older stations.

I regard this, as also the parishes around and east of us, as more promising fields for missionary labor than Batticotta or Manepy. The people there have often heard the truth, and have become hardened under it, and tired of it comparatively; but here it is something new. Many of the people east of this station have probably never seen a missionary; and nearly all of them are uninstructed. I do wish that more could be done for these ignorant and degraded thousands.

Heathen temples are abundant. There are five within a mile of my door; and there is one to every thousand on every side; but for the whole fifty thousand there are only two Christian temples with one Christian minister! Nor are we doing much by way of schools. For this station and Varany, we have fifteen schools; and these I trust are exerting some little influence in favor of Christianity. But it will require much of this kind of leaven to leaven the whole lump.

Mr. Noyes is deeply impressed with the difficulty of the work which missionaries have under-

taken in Ceylon. Hence the following paragraph, expressive of his chastened expectations in this respect.

My hopes in regard to the immediate conversion of this people are not very sanguine. They seem to be bound by strong cords to their superstitions, and to be leagued together to prevent their bonds from being taken off. The present generation seems to be moving in a mass down to the gates of hell. A few may be snatched from their ranks and be saved; but it seems probable that the mass will perish. It is enough to make one's heart ache, to behold the condition of these people; so strong are their delusions, and so debased their minds. It is trying that we can do no more for them, and that they are no more benefited by what we attempt to do. Could we see those who know the truth of Christianity, and whose duty is made plain to them, turning from their superstitions, there would be more encouragement; but they too seem wedded to idolatry; and when they know and acknowledge that idolatry is sinful and foolish, and that the Christian religion is the true religion, they seem to have no desire to change, or if they have any desire, it is not sufficient to overcome the fear of man. As their fathers did, so do they; and so they seem determined to do.

LETTER FROM MR. FLETCHER, NOVEMBER 7, 1849.

Annual Meeting of the Mission.

THE Ceylon mission held its annual meeting at Batticotta on Thursday, September 13, being the third day of the last annual meeting of the Board. Mr. Fletcher, in furnishing an account of this interesting occasion, says:

We were with you in spirit, as we gathered around the table of our common Redeemer, and there united our supplications with those of our brethren and fathers in our native country, for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the regions of pagan darkness. We felt strengthened by the consciousness that many warm hearts were beating in unison with ours, and longing for the accomplishment of the object which brought us to this heathen land. We also felt encouraged by the fact that in Africa, in Asia, and in the islands of the sea, might be seen the same ordinance which we were celebrating, simple, indeed, in its outward aspect, but sublimely eloquent in telling us of the mysteries of redeeming love, and

of God's gracious intentions in behalf of a guilty world. We had still another occasion for encouragement, which you could not have. We had before us the living proof that the gospel has power to redeem and sanctify the heathen. Although the number of these living witnesses is small, compared with the thousands of heathen around us, they are no less decisive of the fact, that repentance for sin and faith in Christ will cheer even the heathen with the Christian's hope. And although these converts have not a mature Christian character, and in many things come short, they nevertheless seem to speak the language of Canaan, and appear to have been with Christ, and to have learned of him.

In giving an account of the exercises of the day, Mr. Fletcher proceeds as follows :

Mr. Burnell made the first address, in which he described the last annual meeting of the Board, as he attended it a short time before sailing from Boston. Our native brethren seemed interested to know that these annual meetings are so crowded, and that so much interest exists in behalf of the heathen. He also alluded to the interesting fact, as a cause of gratitude and encouragement, that all the missionaries of the Board were united with us in these exercises. We are not alone in this great work ; Christ is with us ; Christians are with us ; and we shall meet with ultimate success.

Mr. Smith then gave a brief account of our missions in Western Asia, the Nestorians, Armenians, &c. The events of the past year have been of great interest in these missions, and have greatly interested us all, especially the native church.

Mr. Meigs, in his remarks, referred to topics of a local character, calling the attention of our native brethren to their peculiar relation to the mission and their benefactors, urging upon them the importance of being more isolated in a pecuniary point of view.

Mr. Howland urged upon the attention of all the importance of holy living. All must advance, he said, in the divine life, and exemplify the principles of the gospel, if we would see the heathen around us converted to God.

A few facts in the missionary history of the Sandwich Islands were alluded to, as illustrating the providence of God. A few years since the French threatened to destroy the independence of these Islands, unless the Hawaiian King would allow the introduction of Romish priests

and ardent spirits. In how short a time was this proud Government overthrown, and the King driven a fugitive and an exile to a foreign land !

Mr. Minor, in his remarks, called the attention of the meeting to the great overturnings in continental Europe. These revolutions, although secular in most points of view, are taking place under the immediate inspection of God. And his kingdom will be established in Ceylon. We have no cause for discouragement, but much for encouragement. Christ will one day reign here ; and the people will own him as their Lord and master.

Address of Mr. Niles.

In the afternoon the death of the Lord Jesus Christ was commemorated ; at the close of which, Mr. Nathaniel Niles made an interesting address. He commenced by referring to the words addressed by the angel to Peter, " Arise up quickly." Acts xii. 7. He then said :

Christians in this land, as well as in any heathen land, are to encounter many trials to discourage them in the work of winning souls to Christ. The heathen among whom we dwell, not only reject and oppose the work of God, but also reproach us. It is not a strange thing that the wicked people of the world do always try to find fault with the professing people of God, and to bring reproaches on them. But remember that Christ says, if the evil they speak against us is false, then we are blessed. The question with us should be, therefore, whether we can stand the test of trials and reproaches. Our trials and temptations are not so great as those in the times of the apostles.

The words addressed by the angel to Peter show the good results of prayer. This will reach the throne of God. We send nothing to heaven but prayer. As soon as prayer was offered by the church, the angel of the Lord came from heaven to the Apostle, and smote him on the side, and raised him up, saying, " Arise up quickly." This is a message from God, and, therefore I urge it upon you. The Tamil word for " arise up," has two meanings, " be up and sit down," and " stand up." Here I do not mean " be up and sit down," but I mean " stand up." Be roused from your spiritual lethargy. Go to every village and house, and preach the gospel. Be not discouraged.

The word I urge upon you this day is the word of an angel from God. Our Savior Jesus Christ says, " Arise, let us go hence." My dear brethren, let us expect to go from the world to eternity. We have not a continuing city here. Let each one of us attend to our duty, for the salvation of souls, of our children, kindred and countrymen. " Arise up quickly" is my last word. Let God bless you, my friends.

Caste Violated.

Mr. Fletcher mentions the following incident, which is interesting in its relations to the caste question :

During the recess between the morning and afternoon services, quite a number of church members, who had come from a distance, went to the seminary dining room, and took dinner together, high caste and low caste, including the students in the seminary, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred in all. Paul tells us that "meat commendeth us not to God; for neither if we eat, are we the better; neither if we eat not, are we the worse;" and the experience of those who have been much acquainted with Tamil character, verifies this declaration in a most remarkable manner, especially in this connection; consequently our expectations of any very glorious results from the above occurrence are somewhat chastened. But as the affair was entirely voluntary, without even a suggestion on our part, it is certainly entitled to all the credit which can attach to a mere outward act.

I might mention, in this connection, that at our meeting of delegates from the churches, in July last, the delegates sat down and took their dinner with the missionaries. Now according to the principles of caste, we are pariahs, that is, of no caste. Consequently, it is just as really against caste to eat with us, as it would be for a high caste man to go and eat at the house of a pariah. But these are not isolated cases; and I do not wish to be understood as alluding to them as such. Similar instances are of constant occurrence in Jaffna.

*Nestorians.***RETURN OF MESSRS. PERKINS AND STOCKING FROM MOSUL.**

THE February number of the Herald contained an account of Messrs. Perkins and Stocking's visit to Mosul, with a number of very interesting extracts from a journal kept by the former. These extracts, however, related entirely to what these brethren saw and heard in that city and its vicinity. On their return through the mountains of Koordistan, they endeavored to ascertain, as far as practicable, the present state of the Nestorian community in that wild region, the degree of encouragement which may be anticipated in the prosecution of the missionary work therein, as also the best plan for conducting all future operations in that quarter.

It was their wish, moreover, to preach the gospel in the villages through which they might pass; and thus sow "the good seed" in fields which might be expected to yield fruit in the day of harvest, to the honor of their Master. Having the valuable co-operation of Deacon Isaac, Mar Yohannan and Deacon Tamo, it is evident that they were justified in cherishing the hope that not a little might be accomplished. Nor can we believe that their labors in that respect were altogether in vain. Indeed, the following extracts will show that the gospel has been faithfully proclaimed, by the way side, and in the gathered assembly, to individuals who may rejoice throughout eternity in the visit of these preachers of righteousness. Still, it is evident that the zeal and diligence of the papal Nestorians of Mosul on the one hand, and of Mar Shimon on the other, did much to contract their sphere of usefulness; and on these enemies of a spiritual faith must rest the fearful guilt of obstructing the free course of the truth as it is in Jesus.

As it will be impossible to publish in the Herald all, or nearly all, that Mr. Perkins has recorded in his journal, the selections will be made with special reference to the missionary aspect of the country which he traversed. Leaving Mosul in the afternoon of May 23, the party rode to Tilkeepa (literally, Stony Hill) where they spent the night.

Light in Tilkeepa.

May 23. Tilkeepa is inhabited by papal Nestorians, who speak modern Syriac, and most of them Koordish. The village is estimated to contain five hundred families, being much the largest Christian village in this province. It is situated in a hollow, and takes its name from the stony hills around it. The houses are built of soft lime stone, in irregular fragments, laid in mud.

Priest Stephen, one of the "evangelicals" who have abandoned the papal monastery, resides in this village. Though excommunicated, and under an anathema, he is bold, sometimes even rash, in proclaiming the truth. He married soon after he left the monastery. The mass of the people do not salute him, and will not even pay him his honest dues, (his calling being now that of a saddler), asserting that it is lawful to defraud a heretic.

Priest Mehiel, previously mentioned as having left the monastery, and now absent at Jezereh, is also a native of this village. We were lodged at the house of his relatives. Deacon Habbee, who was employed by Doct. Grant to erect build-

ings in the mountains, entertained us. He is a very intelligent man, and is heartily opposed to popery, though still in the papal church. Another deacon, his relative, is also enlightened; and eight or ten other individuals in the village are tired of popery, and are inquiring for "a more excellent way." Nor is this the only village on the plain of Mosul which has been very favorably affected by rays of light emanating from that city.

In the morning, as our travelers were about to continue their journey, a great crowd gathered around them; and "the two good deacons" accompanied them several miles. "It is cheering," Mr. Perkins says, "to see these indications all around us, that men are beginning to think, to inquire, and to seek for the right way."

Proceeding "a little to the west of north," six or seven miles, the party came to Bükman, a papal Nestorian village of one hundred and thirty families; and, six or eight miles farther on, they found another papal Nestorian village of one hundred and twenty families. During the day, they left two Yezidee villages on their right, one of them being accounted very sacred; others they saw subsequently.

Elkoosh.

Of Elkoosh, built "on a broken, stony declivity, directly under the first range of the Koordish mountains," where they spent the succeeding night, Mr. Perkins says: "The situation of Elkoosh is very hot, lying, as it does, under the high Koordish mountains, on the northern extremity of the great Assyrian plain. A few stunted pomegranates and figs were growing in small gardens in the village, which were the only trees to be seen to relieve the eye, as it stretched along the bare lime-stone range, and over the vast plain." The present population is estimated at three hundred families, three hundred of its men having been slaughtered by the bloody Koordish Meer of Ravandooz, who sacked the village, and nearly ruined it, seventeen years ago.

24. I hardly need say that Elkoosh is a very ancient town, the home of Nahum the Prophet, whose grave is with the Elkooshites unto this day. We visited the Prophet's tomb. It is in a small Jewish synagogue. An oblong box, twice as large as a common cart, covered with green cotton cloth, is placed over what purports to be his grave. The synagogue and tomb are kept by a Christian, there being at present no Jews in Elkoosh. Many Israelites come to spend the feast of tabernacles in this ancient, venerated place, even from Bussorah, Constantino-

ple and Jerusalem. The Ravandooz Pasha plundered the Jewish synagogue, in common with all else at Elkoosh.

We visited the ancient church of Elkoosh, and were pained to see its venerable walls dishonored by the tawdry pictures placed on them by modern emissaries of Rome. Our spirits were stirred within us, and the fire burned in our bones, to see the place wholly given up to idolatry; but when we attempted to draw the people into religious conversation, they immediately took fright, our host always saying, "Did you come here to preach, or to be our guests? If the latter, you are very welcome; but if the former, that is quite another thing;" intimating that it would not do for us to preach in Elkoosh. The people had obviously been put on their guard, in relation to us, by messages from Mosul.

The "host" of Mr. Perkins and his companions was a cousin of the papal Patriarch; and this accounts for his sensitiveness. A letter from Mr. Rassam, however, procured for them a hospitable reception.

The Monastery.

In the afternoon we rode up to Rabban Hermas. This is a papal monastery, bearing the name of a Nestorian saint, whom the papists detest; but by substituting a papal martyr of the same name, as the presiding spirit of the place, they find no difficulty in appropriating the establishment to their use.

The monastery is situated about two miles north-east of Elkoosh, in a deep, wild, rocky ravine, under a bold, lofty cliff, some five or six hundred feet above the plain. Perched on the side of the cliff is a very fine arched stone church, that has come down from ancient times; and cells for the monks are built separately along in the clefts of the rocks; the whole resembling birds' nests hanging high in the air. The path up to the monastery is formed by stairs, cut in the rock. The wild glen smiled with a few small pomegranate and fig trees.

We found at the church an abbot, Priest Emmanuel, an aged man, more than seventy years old, and two younger priests, his associates. Under their supervision are about thirty monks. The abbot received us very politely, and showed us the different apartments of the church, and the tomb of Rabban Hermas, which gives sanctity to the place. We inquired for their library, and were told that they have none, the Ravandooz and Amadiah chiefs having sacked the monastery and destroy-

ed all their books. Verily, the Koords made sad havoc in this venerated retreat, but truth is likely soon to make much more effectual inroads upon it. Several monks, as I have stated, have lately abandoned the monastery, and others strongly desire to leave it. Formerly there were more than one hundred inmates at Rabban Hermas; now there are thirty; and these must be watched to prevent their running away. Several of them eloped, a few months ago, and were crossing the plain towards Mosul. Intelligence was sent to Elkoosh, where fifty or sixty horsemen immediately rallied, pursued the monks and brought them back.

Dea. Jeremiah was accompanying us to the monastery; but, seeing him from a distance above, the abbot sent a man down to say to him, that he must not come, apprehending, probably, that the deacon might say something to his former comrades "in durance vile," to increase their dissatisfaction.

Mr. Perkins represents the course pursued by him and his traveling associates as being westerly, till they reached Baboozee, a small papal Nestorian village; after which it was generally a little east of north. Having passed the village of Tilhash, (which contains a deserted Nestorian church, there being no Nestorians in the district,) they came to several families of Nestorians from Jeloo, who had spent the winter at Elkoosh, "laboring and begging for their bread," but were now returning to their mountain home. "They were shy and unsocial," in consequence of efforts made by the papists of Elkoosh to prejudice them against our brethren. At Etoot the Koords showed themselves friendly and hospitable. After resting four hours at Eemonk, the party proceeded several miles; when they stopped for the night "at a considerable distance from any village." They had now fairly entered the mountains.

Aradeen.

The next day was spent in traveling to Aradeen, much of the way being through the valley of Amadiah. They found this village of some sixty houses in the hands of the Romanists, the change having taken place a few years ago.

26. The villagers gathered around us on our arrival, their Priest at their head, and tendered to us their hospitality. They were soon drawn into earnest conversation by our Nestorian companions, on some of the vulnerable points of popery, but in a friendly manner.

The Priest accepted our invitation to take tea with us. He appeared to be a

modest man, about fifty years old, and he has read the Bible more than most papal native priests. But he is poisoned by popery, the language of the Bible being lodged in his mind, not in the purity and simplicity of its saving truth, but obscured and encumbered with the rubbish of Rome.

After tea, Deacon Isaac conducted our evening devotions, and a number of villagers being gathered near our tent door, he directed his discourse particularly to them, very pungently preaching to them Christ and him crucified, as the only means of salvation, instead of confession to their Priest, in which they are taught to trust. The villagers listened with respectful attention. One venerable man, nearly eighty years old, came afterward to our tent, saying that he was the only Nestorian in this large village, who held out against the papists; and he declared that if Mar Shimon were to become a papist, he would never do so. The poor old man, however, knows only a religion of forms, as his conversation soon showed, though of forms far simpler and less unscriptural than those of Rome. We could not help admiring his steadfastness against the wiles of papal adversaries, and his adherence to the truth, so far as he understands it. "They tell me," he said, "that they will not bury me when I die; and there are no Nestorians here to do it; but I reply, I will trust God in regard to that matter." We endeavored to preach Christ to this venerable man. Oh that in the evening of his days there may be light!

The Sabbath.

As a number of villagers visited the tents of the traveling party early the next morning, the latter cherished the hope at first that the Sabbath might be profitably spent in proclaiming the gospel; but the native brethren had no sooner opened their Bibles, and begun to speak of salvation by Christ, than they dispersed, unwilling to hear any thing on such a theme. The same experiment was repeated several times during the day, but in the main with no better success. On inquiry it was found that the Priest had warned his flock against "the dangerous deceptions" at morning prayers.

27. Deacon Jeremiah went into the village and called on the Priest, hoping to draw him into religious conversation. The latter said that he was ashamed to come to our tents, apprehending that we should reprove him for employing a large number of men to work in repairing a

church on the Sabbath! We were pained to learn that there were Nestorian masons here from the mountain district of Bass, impelled by the fear of losing their business, also violating the Sabbath by working with the papists on their church. The Nestorian mountaineers do not usually violate the Sabbath by labor. The priest acknowledged to Deacon Jeremiah, that he had received orders from the papal Patriarch at Mosul to look out for us as deceivers, when we should pass this way.

During a conversation between Mr. Perkins and Deacon Isaac at Aradeen, the latter suggested a plan for introducing the light of the gospel into the mountains, which is perhaps the best that can be adopted. "If Mar Shimon's heart is not softened, open a good school in Amadiah and another in Gavar. These places are secure against his power, at the same time that they are eligible in themselves, as being not only accessible to the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity, but the resort of great numbers of Nestorians on their way to and from the mountain districts. Locate teachers and preachers there, and the work will be done."

Just at evening, beyond our expectation, the villagers gathered around our tents again in large numbers, and listened to us, in spite of priestly prohibition and watchfulness, while we preached to them Christ and him crucified, few contradicting, and many appearing to receive the word with gladness, to the no small joy of our helpers, who had so often attempted to smite on the hard rocks during the day, and been baffled. The masons of Bass who were at work on the church, also left their labor, and came and listened to the word of God. They attempted to offer many apologies for having labored on the Sabbath, saying that the Priest compelled them to do it, contrary to their wishes. These masons assembled also in the evening for a meeting, and listened attentively to the Word preached, though they avowed their full adherence to Mar Shimon.

On the northern side of the mountain which overlooks Aradeen, lies the district of Bewer, containing seventeen Nestorian villages, all of which have hitherto escaped the snares of Romanism. It was here that Zenal Bey, so conspicuous in the Tiary massacre, once had his home. After the terrible havoc which he made among the Nestorians in 1843, in conjunction with Bader Khan Bey, he occupied the mission premises at Asheta as a fort. Now he is at work in the penitentiary at Constantinople!

Amadiah.

On the following day, Messrs. Perkins and Stocking, with their traveling companions, proceeded to Amadiah, their course being "a little south of east."

28. On reaching Amadiah, we found the situation of the town just what it had appeared to be, when we caught our first view of it, on entering the great valley. It is a truncated cone, somewhat higher than the almost countless ridges of the valley, and thus commanding a grand view of them. We crossed a small river by an arched stone bridge, near the base, and then wound our way by a zig-zag course up the cone. Its sides are strown with isolated rocks, and at the top it is strongly guarded by a perpendicular rim of solid rock, from forty to seventy feet high, frowning defiance on every side. This cone, capped with the town, is situated on the north side of the valley, and separated from the mountain range only by the deep ravine of the small river.

The circular plain of the town is about three-fourths of a mile in diameter. The northern half is covered with buildings and ruins; and the rest is an open grassy plat, mostly occupied with grave yards; there being a fort on the southern brink of the cliff. Many ruins are visible, the place having been taken and sacked by the famous Muhammed Pasha of Ravandooz; and more recently it has been besieged and subdued by the Turks. Though naturally very strong, it is easily commanded by artillery.

There are in Amadiah only about two hundred families, where there were formerly fifteen hundred. Sixty of the two hundred are Jews, who speak the Syriac language; and only twenty are Nestorians. A company of Turkish soldiers is stationed here to guard the town, and aid in governing the district.

Messrs. Perkins and Stocking, with the native brethren, lodged at the house of the Nestorian Priest, (to whom they had a letter from Mr. Ras-sam,) "a pleasant, intelligent man, about fifty years old."

Mar Shimon—Romanism.

Priest Mando informs us, that yesterday two letters were brought to him by a vagrant female mendicant from Tiary, bearing Mar Shimon's seal, the purport of which was, that his brother Isaac had quareled with him, and run away; and if he should come into the mountains, in

company with the missionaries, the people must not regard their words, and that he (Mar Shimon) would be in the mountains, after twenty days, to attend to the matter.

Notwithstanding these letters from the Patriarch, Priest Mando assembled the Nestorian families of Amadiāh, on a roof in the evening, and a company of Tekhomians, who are here at work, for a religious meeting. They all composed a respectable congregation, who listened very attentively to the words of eternal life. Mar Yohannan read the third chapter of John, and spoke from it some time. He was followed by Deacon Tamo, Mr. Stocking and Deacon Jeremiah; and the Bishop then closed the meeting with prayer. It was refreshing to us to hold such a meeting in this wild country, for the benefit of those who received the word so gladly.

Just here is now the battle field between the Nestorians and papists. The latter have gradually advanced, and secured almost all the ground among the Nestorians from Mosul and Elkoosh up to Amadiāh, and are very earnestly endeavoring to take the whole, that they may the more securely carry the war into the Nestorian districts of central Koordistan. Within five or six years past, the large villages of Aradeen and Inish, within a few miles of Amadiāh, have fallen a prey to them; and a mountaineer of the district of Bass, who was many years ago decoyed to Elkoosh, and sent thence to Rome, and there educated as a Jesuit, is now here on his way to his mountain home, to commence operations among his kindred. Alas! With such a spiritual watchman as Mar Shimon, how easy a prey may the Nestorians of all these regions fall to the papacy.

Priest Mando described the tactics by which the Romanists were endeavoring to extend their conquests into the heart of Koordistan. The onset is always made with money.

Past Incursions of the Nestorians.

Nine years ago, the year after Doct. Grant first went into the mountains, Mar Shimon, hired by the Koords of this province, led down the people of Tiary to Amadiāh, and took one cannon and some small arms from the Turks, near the fortified village of Davadiāh; but as they were mere hirelings, and hated the Koords more than they did the Turks, they returned the spoil, took as much of their pledged reward from the Koords as

possible, and went back to their native cliffs. On their way they invested Amadiāh several days, to the great annoyance of its inhabitants, though they made no strong effort to take the town. In those days of their wild power, they might doubtless have swept their way clean to the walls of Mosul. How changed and fallen are they now! Dark, however, as may be the prospect of missionary success at present among that people, with Mar Shimon at their head, it is still doubtless far more favorable than it was in those days of their pride and reckless ferocity. They are now a subdued people, which is an important step to their being morally tamed, enlightened and evangelized.

The Governor of Amadiāh received our friends with politeness, and tendered his aid. Of this they were glad to avail themselves in procuring muleteers.

Syriac Manuscripts.

29. Priest Mando has quite a collection of Syriac manuscripts. We were anxious to purchase a portion of the Old Testament, to aid us in preparing a copy of the Old Testament for the press; but he declared that he would sooner part with his head than with the book; and no importunity on the part of our helpers could induce him to change his decision. He was told that we only wished it to aid us to print correct copies, after which we would return it, and several printed copies of the Bible with it. But "No," he said; "just so Mr. Badger promised us, and took off our books; and that is the last that we have seen or heard of them." And as to our printed books, he added, "Our people would not hear us read from one of them. They would say, 'These are not the books of our fathers; they are an innovation, and will lead us astray.'"

Religious Services.

Another meeting was held in the evening, the Nestorians of Amadiāh, and the laborers from Tekhona having assembled on "the house-top."

All listened with deep interest to an excellent sermon from Deacon Isaac, from 1 John, i. 7. The sermon was rich in thought, simple in style, and admirably adapted to the audience and the circumstances. He took occasion to show the fallacy of all papal assumptions of power to pardon sin, &c., while he urged, with great earnestness, that the blood of

Christ alone can cleanse us, defiled, perishing and needy, as we all are, from the stains, the guilt, and the punishment of our sins. It was most grateful to listen to such a sermon, amid these physical and spiritual desolations, in the stillness of the moonlight evening. There were two or three Romanists present, who occasionally interposed a word, when they saw the throne of their Pope battered under the heavy blows of proof-texts; but their voices were soon hushed by the hearty "Amen" that often murmured through the assembly, as one precious truth after another was unfolded, all pointing to Christ as the only Savior. Such opportunities of hearing the Word were never before enjoyed by these poor people.

Deacon Tamo went to the village of Derginee, about fifteen miles north-east of Amadiah, consisting of fifty Nestorian families, and famous for its manuscripts and learning. He found some difficulty at first in gaining access to the people as a preacher of the gospel; but in the evening he addressed an attentive and interesting audience. One of the priests, having been at Mosul, heard the Word with evident gratification.

On the following day, May 30, Deacon Jeremiah made an excursion to Bebadee, and was received by the Priest, as also by another individual, with great kindness. The inhabitants of the place came together three times to hear the message of salvation from his lips.

Being unable to make the necessary arrangements for proceeding on their journey, Messrs. Perkins and Stocking visited the church of Mar Abdeeshoo. This is in a village of the same name, not far from Amadiah. It consists of three arched chapels, separated by walls of great thickness and strength, through which wide doors are cut. Priest Mando says that the date of this edifice is set down in one of his ancient books as 360 years before Mohammed! Mr. Perkins thinks it the oldest church which he has seen. There was once a monastery in the village. Mar Yohannan remained for the purpose of preaching in the evening. "All the people attended, both small and great; and they listened to the gospel with gladness till a late hour."

A Testament desired.

30. At evening one of the Tekhoma laborers came to us, and stated that he was a reader, and that his ancestors were readers before him; and he requested of us a New Testament. The other laborers came also, and urged the request of their companion, by saying that they wished him to have a New Testament,

that he might read it daily to them. To test the strength of his desire for it, we asked him how much he would give for one, "Just as much as you say." "Will you give a week's work?" "Yes, gladly, if you will wait till the end of the week to receive it; I have nothing now." We told him that he was welcome to the New Testament. His joy was very great at this announcement. He left us, pouring blessings upon us; and we soon heard him reading the words of life to his companions in the yard.

A large congregation assembled again this evening, larger than on either of the previous evenings, and listened attentively to an excellent sermon from Deacon Tamo, from the words, "Testifying" "repentance toward God and faith toward the Lord Jesus Christ." The audience seemed more interested than ever in this meeting.

Mar Yeshoo.

The next day, after many trials of patience, our brethren set out once more on their homeward journey. They proceeded in a north-west direction till they came to Bayar, a village of ten families. This is in the district of Bewer. Here their course changed to the north-east. Having passed a small village of Jews, who speak the Syriac, they arrived at Dura, "a fine Nestorian village of fifteen houses," in which is an ancient church, remarkably well built, called Mar Guergis. On inquiring for the Bishop, an uncle of the wife of Deacon Isaac, they found that he was residing at another church, one mile distant, whither they went.

31. We were kindly received by the aged Bishop, Mar Yeeshoo, who is about seventy years old, and has held his office fifty-six years. He soon stated to us that Mar Shimon had sent messengers to Tiyary, directing the people to bind us to posts and beat us, if we should come among them; and that he believed they would do it. He treated us very kindly, however, on the score of his relationship, as he said, to Deacon Isaac. He is a pleasant, humorous old man, but seemed very ignorant, bigoted and conceited.

The stigma of being "English," fastened on Deacon Isaac by Mar Shimon's reports, he detested. He importuned the Deacon to remain with him, proposing to accompany him to Mar Shimon, and endeavor to effect a reconciliation; a proposition which the former would not, of course, entertain.

He asked Deacon Tamo, sarcastically,

whether he had really found a ladder to heaven. Deacon Tamo mildly answered, "Yes, Bishop. The blood of Jesus Christ is such a ladder." "No, no, no," the old man scornfully replied, and then inquired, "Where are you from?" "From Gavar," answered Deacon Tamo; and then he affected to despise a man of Gavar, who would attempt to enlighten him. Deacon Tamo, nothing damped, still tried, in the kindest and most respectful manner, to draw the Bishop into religious conversation, as we and all the male members of his family sat on the roof by moonlight; but all to no purpose. Wisdom was with him! He was far above being taught, especially by young men. And under the eye and influence of such a Bishop, it was, of course, useless to attempt to preach to others about him.

Journey to Lezan.

Proceeding to Lezan on the following day, by a north-easterly course, the party soon entered the district of Tiary. Having passed two Koordish villages, they came to Zerne, a small Nestorian village.

June 1. The villagers welcomed us, and treated us with all the hospitality which their poverty permitted. The men were sowing small fields of rice near the village; and there were patches of wheat around us, and grassy plats, and a few small vineyards. Every thing appeared most wild and rural.

I was not in ecstasy, though my gratification was very peculiar, when my eyes at last rested on the cliffs of Tiary, which I had so long desired to see, and I was among that unfortunate people now sitting amid their ruins. "We shall now see few more Koords," said Deacon Isaac, "till we advance beyond the mountains of Jeloo."

The Koords had probably been much provoked, from time immemorial, to do what they did to Tiary. The guide whom we took with us to-day from Dura, when asked whether his village had ever been sacked, replied quickly, "Yes, five or six times by the Tiary people; and not our village only, but all the villages of Bewer, both Nestorian and Koordish."

The inhabitants of Zerne prepared a sumptuous dinner for our friends, under the direction of the aged Priest. An excellent opportunity was afforded for religious conversation with the villagers, as also with their spiritual guide. The latter was found to be very ignorant, artlessly

confessing that when he prayed, he thought much more of the pipe in his mouth than of the great Being whom he addressed. When the passage which requires the forgiveness of our enemies, was shown to him, he said that he could never forgive the Koords.

Several men from a neighboring village on the banks of the Zab, hearing of our arrival at Zerne, hastened to visit us. They had been at Oroomiah, and there made our acquaintance, and now greeted us as long-tried friends. Their village occupies a narrow entrance to the interior of Tiary, under the cliffs, on the shore of the Zab, which the Ravandooz Pasha once attempted to force; but he was resisted by half a dozen Tiary people, with dirk in hand, in so desperate a manner, that he retreated, his army of several thousands fleeing before those few individuals, panic-struck at the sight of such terrible men.

Ascending a steep and rugged mountain, they had a distant view of the River Zab, and of one half of Tiary. "There was sublimity all around us," says Mr. Perkins; "but it was the sublimity of rugged, dreary desolation." At length they reached the end of their day's journey.

Lezan.

Lezan is on the top and sides of a low broken ridge, at the junction of a small river (that runs down the rough valley from Asheta) with the Zab. The village is nearly a mile long, and thirty or forty rods wide; the houses being scattered sparsely over this area, either separately or in small clusters.

We were now in the very heart of Tiary, the metropolis of the district, and thus had the best opportunity to judge of the country. We should have felt a mournful satisfaction in visiting Asheta, and surveying the ruins of the mission premises there; but two days' ride, over a very rough road, would have been required to go and return to Lezan; and in the excited state of the people, and of the Turkish authorities of this district, it seemed hardly expedient to linger for that purpose.

My previous impressions of the sublime rocky cliffs of Tiary were now fully realized, and of its dreary sterility, many times exceeded. There never can have been a large population in this district; and there never will be, unless it be a population that can subsist on naked rocks. Deacon Isaac thinks that there

can never have been more than ten thousand souls in it; and there are not now, probably, half that number.

As the Turkish authorities at Lezan, in common with the villagers, had been told by Mar Shimon to be on their guard against the missionaries and their traveling companions, they did not think it advisable to attempt the communication of religious truth.

Eastern Tiary.

The Turkish officers kindly furnished fifteen men to assist our brethren in the difficult journey which was now before them. Crossing the Zab in the morning, they took a south-easterly course, and traveled along a branch of the Zab, which is described in the following extract:

2. The Tekhoma river comes down through rugged cliffs, thousands of feet high on either hand, the cliffs extending to the edge of the river much of the way. Where was our road, in such cases? Along the broken crags on the side of the cliffs, often so narrow that our expert Tiary men were not only obliged to carry our effects on their shoulders, but also take our mules, (one man seizing the head and another the tail,) and hold them up against the side of the cliff, as the poor animals crept tremblingly along; while we ourselves must hug the rocks, and choose our foot-hold with not a little circumspection. There were several places on the road to-day of this description, extending for a considerable distance.

Even here, however, the scene was enlivened by the habitations of man. Wherever the mountains were far enough apart to afford space for a few feet of terraced earth, there the humble dwellings of the hardy Nestorians were clustered together. "Every inch of ground was improved; so much so that the road was often allowed to pass over the roofs of the houses, which were set along under the cliffs, like birds' nests." It will naturally be supposed, that the tenants of this narrow gorge, (generally not more than six or seven rods wide, one-half being given up to the river,) were "miserably poor, squalid and filthy." They were ignorant and degraded.

After the brethren had proceeded up the Tekhoma a few miles, they found the valley broader, and the mountains less lofty and precipitous. "In some cases there was continuous cultivation for a mile, and the little hamlets were quite near each other." And before they passed beyond the limits of Tiary, the gorge had expanded to the width of a quarter of a mile, "terrace rising

above terrace, with narrow grassy borders between those of the same level, and the lower side of each range being built up, sometimes ten or twenty feet, with stone walls. The borders of the terraces were skirted with trees, many of them very large, with immense numbers of grape vines climbing to their tops." But even in this part of the valley, at least one half of the houses were in ruins.

Deacon Isaac—Tekhoma.

At one of the hamlets in Tiary, the following incident occurred:

When I told the poor people that Deacon Isaac was Mar Shimon's brother, they smote their heads and wept, from mournful recollections thus revived, and ran at the same time, and kissed his hand for joy, and would have kissed his feet, had he allowed them. "Poor soul!" sighed one old woman; "he is fleeing"! having in mind the orders of Mar Shimon to seize him, which had been faithfully proclaimed in every hamlet of Tiary, and several other districts, and which the ignorant woman conceived to possess the authority of an emperor's edict. Never did Mar Shimon send a man a mile to preach the gospel; but he had manifested an energy, in sending his zealous heralds through every nook and corner of these wild mountains, to warn the people not to receive the gospel, which might again carry the glad tidings to Thibet and China, had the miserable man the spirit of some of his ancient predecessors, and of some of the present inferior ecclesiastics.

On entering the district of Tekhoma, the course of our travelers changed to the north-east. They still, however, kept near the Tekhoma river in its windings.

We felt a strong pleasurable impression of change, in passing from Tiary into Tekhoma. We entered a higher region; the country was more open, and the air more pure. Snow in the mountain ravines was only just above us. The plain which we were passing over, was cultivated to its utmost capacity, being cut up into little fields, with water-courses running between them. There was in every thing around us an air of thrift and comfort, far superior to any that we had seen in Tiary.

Bileejai.

The Sabbath was spent at Bileejai; a village of fifty families, which suffered severely from the incursions of Bader Khan Bey, three years ago,

but which seemed, nevertheless, to be full of inhabitants, "more open, more manly, and better looking," than the people of Tiary.

The principal priest of the village, Kasha Hermas, welcomed us with great cordiality. He soon avowed himself Mar Shimon's subject, and frankly stated that a letter had been sent there, warning the people against us; but he added that they had no war with us, and had no objection to any body's preaching Jesus Christ. He, and others present, exhorted Mar Yohannan and Deacon Isaac to become reconciled to Mar Shimon, that there might be union among the people; on which Mar Yohannan took occasion to state to them, that we were all men of peace, and that the war had been commenced and prosecuted wholly by the Patriarch.

We went to church at evening prayers. It had been burnt in the massacre, but was now nearly rebuilt. After the church service, Mar Yohannan preached a plain sermon, no man contradicting, but all, apparently, being gratified. A good supper was at length spread before us, consisting of rice and "pottage," well cooked.

After supper a large company being assembled around us, in the open piazza, and on the flat roof adjoining it, Deacon Isaac preached to them informally for a considerable time. All were evidently gratified.

Turkish Policy.

The people of Tekhoma, as also those of Tiary, complain bitterly of the exactions of the Turkish Government. About six hundred dollars, it was affirmed, had been assessed upon the former; a large sum to be drawn from a region so rough and rocky, in addition to the subsistence of the inhabitants. "Noorullah Bey was exorbitant," they said, "but only at intervals; Bader Khan Bey sacked us, in one instance; but these Turks are constantly squeezing us too closely to be borne." Some of their number even remarked, "The Turks come and count our heads, without taking into the account that they have only skin and bones, there being hardly any flesh on them."

The Turkish Government is not oppressive in its policy at the present time, but it may overrate the ability of the people, among these central cliffs of Koordistan, to pay the amount of taxes exacted of its other subjects. These wild Nestorians, on the other hand, would for a time be restless under any amount

of taxation. They will, no doubt, be much benefited by their subjection to the Turks in the end; but the exactions of the latter should be very moderate.

At this distance from the capital, it would not be strange if liberties were taken by Turkish officers, and abuses practiced; though we saw no particular evidence that such was the case. But the agents of the Government cannot certainly be expected to feel or manifest the same interest in these crushed, peeled Christians, which the representatives of a Christian Government would feel.

And the great desideratum for the protection, comfort, and temporal improvement of the mountain Nestorians, especially in these recently subjugated districts, is an Englishman, in the capacity of a Vice-consul, located at Julamerk or Bashcalleh, to whom they might repair, and make known their wants and grievances, and who would correct abuses and exercise a restraint on Turkish rulers; as is efficiently done by Mr. Rassam for Christians in the region of Mosul, and by Mr. Stevens for those in northern Persia. It is true, indeed, that the English Government has little motive to place an agent here, from the past history of its great, unwearied and successful efforts to meliorate the condition of the down-trodden Nestorians, if it were to look for its reward in the gratitude of the spiritual head of that people; Mar Shimon having treated the officers of that Government, who have befriended him and the Nestorians, with the blackest ingratitude. But many of the people are most heartily thankful to the English for past benefits, as well as deeply sensible of them, and would be equally so for future protection.

Across the river from Bileejai, a short distance to the south, is the village of Dissa, in which there are forty families.

The Sabbath.

3. (*Sabbath.*) Our Nestorian companions went to church this morning; and after the service, the Bishop preached to the acceptance of a great congregation. It being the feast of Whit-Sunday, the attendance was very large. The people did not appear at all shy, notwithstanding Mar Shimon's efforts to prejudice them. It was truly grateful to rest here, both for the body and mind. How blessed is the Sabbath! It was made for man, and for beasts as well as man.

The Priest of Bileejai showed us a

beautiful New Testament, written on parchment, dating back six hundred and eight years. This is about the date of all the parchment copies of the Scriptures that we have seen among the Nestorians. Like all their manuscript copies, it had not the book of Revelation, nor the two last epistles of John, nor the epistle of Jude, nor the account of the woman taken in adultery.

We were surprised to find in it a very good table of a harmony of the Gospels, the divisions being marked (not of course in chapter and verse) by the letters of the alphabet, and these letters marking corresponding subjects, arranged horizontally in four columns, the name of each Evangelist being at the head of his respective column. This was an effort at biblical classification and simplification worthy of note, when we think of its origin, among the cliffs of the Koordish mountains, more than six hundred years ago.

How many changes have transpired in other parts of the world since this sacred volume was copied by some laborious and perhaps pious Nestorian; a work dating back even to the period of England's Magna Charta. But the wild people, in these wild mountains, have remained unchanged, during all these long centuries. The era of their change has now come.

This New Testament is greatly valued and revered by the people of the village. Money would not purchase it. They say, "It is our treasure." Many of their books were destroyed when the village was sacked by Bader Khan Bey; but this was not discovered. It is interesting to meet with these ancient copies of the Word of life. God's word has lived, and will live, in divers places and in varied circumstances, even in rocky retreats, when needed to preserve it! The Priest had also a copy of our printed New Testament, which he had himself brought from Oroomiah, a year or two ago.

Priest Hermas assembled a large congregation at our tents, about two o'clock in the afternoon, who listened very attentively to the Word preached. It was truly grateful to us, to see the mass of the population of the village before us, eagerly listening to the gospel; a scene I had sketched in my mind before we entered the mountains, and might oftener have beheld, it may be, had not Mar Shimon forestalled us. This occasion was all the more interesting, in view of the Nestorians daring to disregard his

warnings and threats, and press to the place of preaching.

After our meeting the other priests of the village begged of us the holy Scriptures, to use in their church; and they and their people appeared exceedingly grateful on receiving them. Several deacons and small boys, who are learning to read, also requested tracts and school books, with an eagerness which we have seldom witnessed.

After evening prayers, Mar Yohannan again preached in the church; and still later, Deacon Isaac addressed a large company assembled near the tents, "all seeming gladly to receive the word."

After Deacon Isaac finished his discourse at the tents, (which was on justification by faith alone,) he said to the people, "Now Mar Shimon has sent to you that we are deceivers. This is our doctrine; you have heard us preach repentance toward God, and faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; judge for yourselves." They replied, "If your doctrine is such, we receive it. It is only God's truth. Who can object to such preaching?" Priest Hermas is an intelligent man for a mountaineer, and the people of this village, under his influence, are more intelligent than most of the mountaineers of these interior districts.

Besides the formal preaching services, there were frequent conversations with groups of Nestorians concerning the "great salvation." "On the whole," Mr. Perkins says, "our Sabbath was a delightful one."

District of Tekhoma.

Proceeding on their way the next morning, our brethren came to Middle Tekhoma, a village of one hundred and fifty families, which presented "a remarkable air of thrift." As the valley in which they were traveling, had become considerably broader than they found it in Tiary, the eye now rested on a great number of fields of rice and wheat, in handsome terraces, "some of them containing nearly an acre"! Two other villages, Muzra and Goondikta, are in the same neighborhood, resembling in appearance Middle Tekhoma. At Goondikta Messrs. Perkins and Stocking found Priest Ooshana, who had been in the service of the mission several years, as a copyist for the press. Though ill with a chronic disease, he was almost in ecstasy when he saw the missionaries. On being asked if he was in the habit of preaching to the Nestorians around him, he said that he had not preached for a

month, inasmuch as the people abused him and threatened him, calling him "English." Nor would they permit Deacon Guergis, "the mountain evangelist," who had recently come to this part of Tekhoma on his way to meet Messrs. Perkins and Stocking, to proceed farther upon his journey.

On leaving Tekhoma, Mr. Perkins makes the following entry in his journal: "We may pronounce Tekhoma a fine mountain valley, (the district consisting of a single valley on the river, with some pasture land on the mountains,) though quite circumscribed in extent. The district has probably about as many inhabitants as Tiary, though it is much smaller. Its population may amount to five thousand souls."

Still further up the valley of the Tekhoma river, the party ascended above the region of trees, and found themselves among large beds of snow. At length they left this wild stream, and pursued an easterly course towards Bass. Being unable to reach this district before nightfall, they encamped near a company of Nestorians at their summer quarters, who treated them with great kindness. An opportunity was afforded for religious conversation in the evening.

Erinthos.

On the following day, our traveling friends crossed the high and precipitous range of mountains which lies on the west of Bass; and, having passed a Koordish village, after a journey of many miles, they came to Erinthos.

5. Erinthos is a very beautiful village, containing about fifty families, situated in a fork formed by the junction of the Bass river with a river of Jeloo, which is a large stream that drives down from the mountains on the north. The village is surrounded with rich clusters of large trees on every side; and the wheat fields were numerous and comparatively large. Pear trees were now in blossom here, and very abundant on the mountain side. Every thing about the village had a peculiar air of thrift and comfort, for these wild mountains. Bass is not one of the districts that were sacked by the Koords.

The other four Nestorian villages of this district are the following; namely, Shwava, containing sixty families; Mata, containing forty-five families (and some Koords); Argap, containing fifty families; and Korhitch, containing thirty families. They are all fine, thrifty villages. The population of the district is probably from two thousand five hundred to three thousand.

The valley of Bass is very rough and

rugged, somewhat like the valleys of Tiary, though less precipitous; and the gorges are less deep. We could see much more of the sky in this valley than in those of Tiary. There was also here much more of life and cultivable soil. The inhabitants of Bass are a very interesting, industrious, quiet people; and they gladly welcome our native preachers, when sent among them, caring far less apparently for Mar Shimon's word, than the Nestorians in the wilder districts of Tiary and Tekhoma.

Nerek.

They next came to Nerek, a village in Jeloo, containing ten or twelve families, and surrounded by thrifty trees and terraced wheat fields.

The people of Nerek gave us a very cordial welcome. Some of them at first questioned our Nestorian companions, as to whether they had left the right way; but when told that we teach only that men should repent, forsake their sins, and believe in Christ for salvation, they declared that this was, indeed, the true way. They stated that Mar Shimon intended to return from Bashcalleh to Oroomiah. Mar Yohannan replied that we were very sorry to hear that, for we were all tired of so quarrelsome a neighbor.

Many of the inhabitants of Jeloo are roving people. From time immemorial, numbers of them have annually gone to make baskets in the different cities of Turkey, the whole empire being divided by them into sections, as the appropriate fields for respective villages and families. Mutual encroachments have sometimes occurred, and ended in blood. They are also a lively, active people, and much more independent, and disposed to think for themselves on religion and other subjects, than the Nestorians of Tiary or Tekhoma. Those two districts are the strongholds of Mar Shimon; but even those strongholds are evidently far enough from impregnable. Light and truth diffused there will soon change them.

The people of Nerek prepared for us a sumptuous mountain dinner, having particular reference, doubtless, to Deacon Isaac. Their huge circular wooden trays were larger than we had before seen, some of them two and a half feet in diameter; and they were not only large, but piled with provisions to their utmost capacity. "Pottages," and pounded wheat stewed, were the staple

dishes. In the centre of each tray of provision was placed a small earthen or wooden dish, filled with melted butter, to "dip in the sop," that is, each mouthful, in the large wooden spoon. In other places in the mountains, we had observed that the master of the feast, on sitting down, scooped out a small hollow in the centre of the tray, and poured the melted butter into it. Here was an advance step in the progress of civilization.

The people of Nerek treated us with the utmost kindness and attention; as much so as though they had never heard of such a personage as Mar Shimon. They were acquainted with Deacon Tamo, and hailed him as their preacher, he having visited the village in that capacity.

At Nerek Deacon Isaac pointed out the spot, under the cliffs of Mt. Gara, where he lay concealed several days, after his flight from the Tiary massacre. "He came very near starving in his place of concealment, having been four days without food. At last, by a bold adventure, he went down to a Koordish summer encampment in disguise, and begged some food."

Zeer.

Messrs. Perkins and Stocking, with their companions, spent the succeeding night at Zeer; in reaching which, however, they passed over a lofty ridge, whence they had magnificent views of the surrounding country. The following extract shows that our brethren were disappointed in their plans for the benefit of the people among whom they tarried for the night.

Zeer is a large village, containing eighty Nestorian families. Many of the people were now absent with their flocks, on the neighboring mountain declivities. Those in the village heartily welcomed us, soon assembling around us in a body. We should have had formal preaching here in the evening, had not a Turkish officer arrived from Oomer, and taken his seat among the people, and spent the evening with us. He betrayed so much apprehension that we might have some political object in being there, that it seemed inexpedient to address the people in a formal assembly.

This Turkish officer stated that a silver mine had recently been discovered near this village, and others in different parts of the Hakkary country; and he seemed to anticipate that mines among these mountains might prove the richest reward which the Turkish Government would realize from their subjugation of

Koordistan. He enumerated some seventy or eighty Koordish chiefs, high and low, now in safe keeping at Julamerk and Bashcalleh, and said that there were only four obnoxious chiefs remaining, two in Oomer, and two near Gavar, of whom the Government is at present in pursuit.

Oomer.

As our brethren were about to resume their journey, next morning, the Turkish officer assured them that they had not seen such roads, not even in Tiary, as were before them. They were soon obliged to travel through a gorge of the sundered mountains, which brought the warning vividly to their minds. "It surpassed any thing, for roughness and danger," Mr. Perkins says, "that we had before encountered."

6. While passing along the cliff, above this gorge, the rocky retreat of Oomer lay over against us, on the side of the opposite mountain, the top of which rose high above it, being snow-capped, while a large and powerful river, coming down from the north-east, guards it from below with perpendicular rocky banks, a hundred (or hundreds of) feet high. As a way of access, a path is cut by steps in the solid rock, up the bank of the river. Oomer consists of two villages, or two parts of the same village, separated by a low ridge, in which are about two hundred and fifty families. It has many terraced fields, and a large number of trees.

No wonder that Noorullah Bey contemplated this as his safest retreat from the Turks. Had he resorted to it, instead of fleeing for refuge to the Koordish saint, he might at least have deferred the day of his expatriation. I have seen no place in Koordistan which is naturally so strong. The people still resist the Turks, or, rather, refuse to be enrolled as soldiers. Thirty Osmanlies are now in the district, wishing to construct a fort; but the Koords will not let them do it.

Passing up the Sheen, a tributary of the Zab, in a north-easterly direction, our friends came at length to Ihtazin, a cluster of five villages, containing nearly two hundred families, embosomed in a rich growth of trees, and having numerous small vineyards. "The whole had a most wild, rural and charming appearance." Messrs. Perkins and Stocking continued their toilsome ascent up the rugged mountains for several miles. At length they reached the summit of the range, "in the region of snow." "The sun," says Mr. Perkins, "was sinking behind the mountains of

Jeloo; and all was still, grand and delightful, as viewed from our lofty position. Our emotions, on reaching this open country, were perhaps like those of the sea-tossed mariner, in the grateful calm that follows a storm."

Memikan.

Here we had an imperfect view of the beautiful valley of Gavar, now directly below us on the east. It is one of the most charming mountain valleys in Koordistan; but it is destitute of trees, as are also the mountains around it. It is almost a water level, twenty or more miles long, and ten or twelve miles broad, running from north-west to south-east; a truly beautiful country, and now contrasting most gratefully with all over which we had passed, cliff and gorge and precipice, during the previous ten days. The valley was now perfectly green, as seen from this distance, with grass and fields. We gradually descended along the gentle declivities, snow still lying in patches around us and often in our road, till nightfall, when we reached Memikan, the village of Deacon Tamo, which is situated just at the base of the mountains that bound Gavar on the west, and about midway, from north to south, on the plain. This district is very high, probably as high as the top of Seir mountain, on the side of which our health-retreat is situated, which must be at least two thousand feet above the plain of Oroomiah. Its elevation was now strikingly evident, from the near vicinity of snow.

Deacon Tamo, it hardly need be said, was much rejoiced on reaching home. He had not seen his family for seven months, having been engaged, as usual, during the last winter, as teacher in our seminary. He had traveled on foot all the long stage to-day, his mule having tired and remained behind. He is an expert traveler, and is, in every respect, an excellent mountain missionary.

As our friends had traveled some thirty-five miles during the day, "much of the way over places that have nothing that deserve the name of roads," the prospect of rest in such a place as Memikan was very grateful.

District of Gavar.

The people of this village are much enlightened; and a few of them, we trust, are devoted Christians. A company assembled after supper, and Mar Yohannan preached to them. Gavar

would be an excellent place for an out-station, as it communicates very readily with the mountains beyond, being easily accessible from Oroomiah, and affording a safe and pleasant residence.

We found Deacon Guergis at Gavar. He had returned to this place from Tekhoma, having been driven thence in the night, as we had before heard. He stated to us that the Nestorians, in all the intervening districts, received the Word of life from his lips with gladness; and so they did in Tekhoma itself, till a deacon came there direct from Mar Shimon, through whose influence he was sent away.

The following extract contains an additional notice of the district of Gavar.

7. On rising and viewing the plain of Gavar under the morning sun, I found that we had received but a very imperfect idea of its charms, on approaching it last evening. The whole plain is like a great green carpet, slightly variegated with brown spots, or ploughed fields, in the vicinity of its numerous villages. The gracefully swelling hills that border it, are now also equally green, with many white strips of snow in the intervening ravines, and on the unexposed sides, while lofty mountains tower back of them, and bound the horizon. The whole is a panorama of sweet, rural beauty, on a grand scale.

There are in Gavar, in all, twenty-one Nestorian villages, or villages partially inhabited by Koords in which there are also Nestorians. Most of these, however, are small, the whole containing about two hundred Nestorian families, probably two thousand souls. There are twenty villages inhabited exclusively by Koords, some of them of considerable size. And Dizza and Karpil are Armenian villages, containing together eighty or ninety families.

Messrs. Perkins and Stocking determined to remain one day at Memikan, to give their mules an opportunity to rest. Mar Yohannan and Deacon Isaac, however, proceeded on their way to the plain of Oroomiah, the latter being not altogether without the apprehension that the Turkish officers on the frontier, at the instance of Mar Shimon, might detain him as a subject of the Sublime Porte; but his fears were not realized.

Employment at Memikan.

In the forenoon we held a prayer-meeting with Deacon Tamo, his two

younger brothers, and a nephew, who are members of our seminary. His two elder brothers were also present. How precious the privilege of bowing the knee with these brethren in the Lord, in these wilds of Koordistan!

In the evening we held a meeting at the house of deacon Tamo, quite a number of the villagers being present. Mr. Stocking preached. How grateful to speak the Word of life to those who receive it with all gladness!

The village of Deacon Tamo is quite a thoroughfare; passers up and down the mountains, belonging to the regions beyond, being there daily; and Deacon Tamo, when at home, eagerly embraces the opportunity, thus furnished, to preach to them the gospel. The location of this village would thus give it peculiar advantages for an out-station.

On the following day, Mr. Stocking resumed his homeward journey; but most of the mules were so prostrated by the hardships they had endured, that the muleteers refused to proceed. Mr. Perkins was obliged, therefore, to remain at Memikan another day.

8. We again held a prayer-meeting this morning with the family of Deacon Tamo. Mar Oghul, the pious pipe-maker of Jeloo, was with us. He is a very sensible man, and he grasps the great truths of salvation, and binds them to his heart, as emphatically the treasures of eternal life. He also proclaims these truths, as he has opportunity, with a good deal of ability.

In the evening, we held another meeting in the house of Deacon Tamo. Most of the males in the village were assembled, and some of the females. I addressed them on the sin, folly and danger of the love of the world, and the brevity and uncertainty of life, my discourse being founded on a few verses from the fourth chapter of James. The audience gave earnest attention to the word preached.

It is very interesting to observe so much evidence that the truth has taken a firm hold in this village, exerting a strong influence on the mass, and having been the power of God unto salvation to some. The two brothers and the nephew of Deacon Tamo who are members of our seminary, now at home during their summer vacation, are all hopefully pious, and exert a very happy influence on their friends and neighbors. Mar Sleeva, the Bishop of Gavar, says to them, "Preach in your own village, but in no others,

unless Mar Shimon gives you permission; then the whole district is open before you."

Death of Soleyman Bey.

On the 9th of June, Mr. Perkins set out for the district of Baradost. His way was somewhat circuitous; but his general course was north-east. A few miles from Memikan, he came to Dizza, an Armenian village surrounding a hill on which two castles are built. These castles were formerly resorted to in summer by Soleyman Bey, more familiarly known as the Mudebbir, a cousin of Noorullah Bey; but now one of them is occupied by the Turkish officer having charge of Gavar, and the other by Turkish troops.

9. This officer confirmed the report that the Mudebbir is dead. He died at Erzeroom, on his way into exile. He called on his servants, in his dying moments, to cheer him by recalling to his memory some of the scenes of his loved Gavar. Poor man! How miserable his sources of consolation in a dying hour. His was a hard lot; but he richly deserved the sentence which the Turks inflicted on him. His disposition was quite as cruel and blood-thirsty as that of the Hakkary Chief; and he indulged that disposition to the full extent of his power, in oppressing his subjects, particularly the Christians. One of his last outrages, before he was finally seized by the Turks, was his wanton abuse of Deacon Tamo, taking from his family, without a shadow of a pretext, some forty or fifty dollars, at the instance of Mar Shimon.

Passing by Bâsân, which has a strong but decayed castle, and a few families of Nestorians, the rest of the inhabitants being Koords, Mr. Perkins came to Bazirga, the frontier village between Turkey and Persia. Here two Turkish officers are stationed to keep a custom-house. The population consists of ten families of Jews and about twenty families of Koords. The Sabbath was spent at Gergachin.

Gergachin.

We were most heartily welcomed by Mareeva, the principal Nestorian of this village, who introduced us into the school-room for lodgings. It seemed like approaching home, to be in one of our school-rooms, though so remote from Oroomiah. Good Deacon Guergis has taught here, and preached the gospel, and light and truth have been introduced. How precious a beginning, and how obvious its influence! The Nestorians of

this village have continued to listen with gladness to the word of God, notwithstanding Mar Shimon's efforts to hinder them.

We were soon reminded that we were in Persia, instead of Turkey, by indications of insecurity around us. Hardly were we seated, when the cry of "thieves" was raised. Mareeva then proceeded to state to us what was going on, in the old war-game, between the two Koordish chiefs, Ali Agha and Meerza Agha, who are brothers; each robbing the villages of the other, as he becomes the stronger. Only a few days before, Meerza Agha had plundered nine villages of Ali Agha, burning three of them to the ground.

The district of Baradost is a fine, grassy plain, about ten or twelve miles long, and seven miles wide. It is situated directly north of Tergaver, a low ridge of mountains, and the deep valley of the Nazloo River, lying between. North of Baradost is the district of Somai, of about the same extent.

There are ten or twelve villages in Baradost, in most of which are a few Nestorians. The soil of the district is excellent, and the villages would be flourishing, were they not so often sacked by conflicting parties of the Koords. As it is, they are in a most miserable condition. If sufficiently secure, this district would be a pleasant summer retreat for the families of our mission, its height and climate being similar to those of Tergaver.

Mr. Perkins's plans for spending the Sabbath were very much interrupted by a most unwelcome visit of seven hours from a party of Koords, one of them being the owner of the village, and the others his relatives. But the last hours of the day were diligently employed. "A respectable congregation assembled," he says, "and listened attentively, while I preached to them from the parable of 'the prodigal son.' It was a precious privilege to speak the Word of life to those so eager to hear, and those too who have evidently been so much benefited by what they have heard from Deacon Guergis. 'These,' said they, 'are the words of God; why should any one oppose them?' alluding to the hostile efforts of Mar Shimon."

Last Day's Journey.

Next morning Mr. Perkins set out upon his last day's journey, traveling by a circuitous route, though the general direction was south-east.

11. Five hours from Gergachin brought

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us to a commanding brow from which we had an imperfect view of Lake Oroomiah. How grateful was the sight! After all our wanderings over rugged mountains, whose roughness utterly defies description, we were now brought in sight of our home in safety! Our exposures and perils, particularly from cliffs and streams, had often been imminent; but the Lord had delivered us from them all.

As we descended, still gradually winding toward the south, the great plain of Oroomiah opened before us, in all its matchless charms.

Mr. Perkins arrived at Oroomiah about four o'clock in the afternoon, and at his residence at Seir the same evening. The closing entry in his journal is as follows: "Mercy and goodness have crowned the lives of our families and associates during our separation. How strong are our motives for thanksgiving!"

LETTER FROM MR. PERKINS, JUNE 27, 1849.

In a letter of the foregoing date, accompanying the journal which has furnished the extracts published in the last and present numbers of the Herald, Mr. Perkins presents a plan for the prosecution of the missionary work in Koordistan. The reader will have already anticipated its main features; but the subjoined extracts will undoubtedly be read with interest.

I shall not attempt at this time any accurate census of the Nestorians of the mountains; though I have suggested the probable number in some of the districts through which we passed. They are scattered over a great extent of territory, in some places densely, and in others very sparsely. Let the general estimate of the mountain Nestorians then be, as it has been, from fifty to sixty thousand souls, (which is probably high,) till we can more accurately ascertain it. Add to this number nearly forty thousand Pappal Nestorians, according to Mr. Rasam's estimate, on the other side of the mountains, now inclined to reformation, and a like number of Nestorians in the province of Oroomiah; and you have the people before you.

We were among Nestorians all the way from Mosul to Oroomiah. And a native preacher may start from this point, and go over the route, preaching the gospel from village to village, the whole distance, among his own people, and traveling laterally from his route, days

at a time, engaged in the same way. But we would not commit the work of evangelizing the mountains wholly to native preachers, important as is that agency. The additional measures which it may be incumbent for us to adopt, have already been hinted at in my notes.

Instead of planting stations in the heart of the central districts of the mountains, we would recommend that two be commenced, one on either side, just on their borders; namely, one in Gavar, and one at Amadiah. The former district is readily accessible from Oroomiah, in two or three days' ride, by an easy road; and the latter from Mosul. These places are among Nestorians. They are secure and comfortable residences, and near the rougher and wilder mountain districts. The possible or probable hostility of Mar Shimon to our work, of whom we have now not much dread, by no means determines us in respect to these locations; though they would possess peculiar advantages for us in the event of such opposition. But we consider the physical roughness of these interior districts, particularly of Tiary, an almost insuperable objection to their being occupied as mission stations, certainly in the first instance, and especially when the people there may be so readily reached and influenced from the two feasible points which I have proposed as stations. We would then recommend that Gavar and Amadiah be occupied by able native helpers, as soon as possible, who should teach a good school in each place that might ultimately grow into a seminary, and preach the gospel, and thus prepare the way for their more effective occupation, as soon as missionaries may be prepared to take their places there, and other circumstances warrant the measure. The mountain field, in all its roughness, and with any opposition that Mar Shimon may attempt, is still white for the harvest; and reapers should immediately thrust in their sickles. Under the protection of the present efficient Turkish Government, nothing need be apprehended on the score of insecurity, in any portion of the mountains.

The recommendation of Amadiah as a station assumes that you re-commence a station at Mosul. Amadiah would naturally stand in the same relation to that city that Gavar would hold to Oroomiah. It could be frequently visited by missionaries residing there, if no one should immediately reside in Amadiah.

The occupation of Mosul, however,

ought to rest on its own claims. How strong and peculiar these are, you will be able to judge. I regard them as imperative and most urgent, especially as they are peculiarly providential. The only draw-back to its occupation, in my mind, is apprehension from the climate; but that objection, I should hope, might be greatly and essentially obviated, by resorting in summer to the contemplated station at Amadiah, or some other place in the mountains.

A mission station at Mosul would naturally consist of an Arabic and a Syriac department, the people of the town speaking the former language, and those of the villages (Jacobites as well as Papal Nestorians) the latter. The Arabic department would readily draw its books from the Syrian mission; while the Syriac department, which, taking into account the great population of Christians speaking the Syriac in the region of Mosul, and the mountain Nestorians in that direction, might naturally be the more prominent one, would be furnished with books from Oroomiah.

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LETTER FROM MR. STOCKING, OCTOBER 27, 1849.

#### *Labors of Native Preachers.*

A BRIEF extract from a recent letter of Mr. Stocking will be read with pleasure, as showing the zeal and activity of the native assistants employed by the mission, and also an increase in the amount of labor performed with direct reference to the turning of the Nestorians to God, in the way disclosed in the gospel of his Son.

John, one of the native evangelists, having the spiritual oversight of Geog Tapa, is about commencing a tour through the whole extent of the plain, visiting every hamlet and village where their people dwell; a number of which have never been visited, or had the gospel preached in them, by members of the mission or native helpers. He expects to be occupied about a month in this tour, and will be accompanied, at intervals, by Deacon Guegis and others of a kindred spirit. It is an interesting fact, that this plan of visiting and preaching in all the villages of the plain, had its origin in his own mind, and was prompted by his own religious feelings, without any suggestion from others. We anticipate much good as the result.

Priest Abraham, another of our native

helpers, has recently removed with his family to Ardishai, a large Nestorian village in the diocese of Mar Gabriel. In this and the surrounding villages, he will find an ample field for missionary labor, which has long needed more thorough cultivation than we have hitherto bestowed upon it.

The recent death of Priest Shaleta of Takky, the only thoroughly evangelical and pious ecclesiastic in the diocese of Mar Gabriel, is regarded by the native brethren as a great loss to the cause of truth. Three years ago he was seriously ill of the cholera; and since that time he has been a serious minded and changed man. He has been associated with Priest Abraham in his labors for that district, and has appeared self-denying, zealous and disinterested in his love for the truth. By Priest Abraham, especially, his sudden decease is deeply felt. Hundreds of the people were present at his funeral, much solemnized and impressed by the appropriate exhortations and remarks of our pious helpers. There is reason to hope that his death, preceded, as it was, by a Christian life, may be overruled by divine grace for the spiritual good of the people.

### Constantinople.

LETTER FROM MR. WOOD, NOVEMBER 14, 1849.

As Mr. Wood at present fills the post which Mr. Dwight formerly occupied, it devolves upon him to report, from time to time, the condition of the Protestant Armenian church in Constantinople, and the general aspect of the missionary work in that city. In addition to the several items which relate more particularly to this central point of interest and influence, he mentions two or three facts which show that the gospel is also advancing in other places.

### Additions to the Church.

In my last communications, I informed you of accessions made to the evangelical Armenian church in this city, and of the prospect of further additions. Two communion seasons have since occurred. At the one in August, six individuals were received, all females except one, four of them being pupils of the female boarding-school in Pera, and one a graduate of the school and wife of the associate pastor, Mr. Avedis. The sixth was a man in middle life, who has long been connected with the Protestant com-

munity; but not until within the last year has he given satisfactory evidence of being a subject of that great spiritual change, which the evangelical churches in Turkey regard as indispensable to the right of membership in the visible body of Christ.

At the last communion in October, four others were admitted. One of these is the widow of a young and active member of the church, who was cut off in the midst of his days, in the summer of the last year, by the cholera. This affliction, with the loss of a child just before, seems to have been the means of leading the bereaved wife and mother to seek a better portion than she had previously found; and she now rejoices in view of all the way in which she has been led for her eternal good. The name of Peshtimaljean is familiar to you, as that of the Erasmus of the Armenian reformation. The blessing of God is not withheld from his family; two of whom have become united with the evangelical church, one of them being of the number last received. The third of those received was a graduate of the female boarding-school, and now wife of one of the leading men among the Protestants. The fourth was a man in the prime of life, a Greek! He was formerly a Catholic; but, for two or three years past, he has been brought into contact with the Armenian Protestants, and under the influence of the gospel. He became a regular attendant on Mr. Goodell's Turkish services, and whatever meetings were held in which the Turkish language was at all used. The truth thus learned took hold of his heart. For several months he has given delightful evidence of being a true child of God; and though he is of another nation, the church, when he sought admission into its fold, joyfully received him.

### The Greeks—State of the Church.

Several other Greeks have of late become regular hearers of Mr. Goodell. One of them has cast in his lot with the Protestants so far as to be enrolled in their civil community, and to submit to the anathema of his church formally pronounced against him by the Greek Patriarch. Another has also fully committed himself as a Protestant. Five Greeks, besides the brother (Mr. Panayotes) who has been for so many years connected with us, may be regarded as regular attendants on Mr. Goodell's preaching; while as many as ten or

twelve have several times recently been present. They express a strong desire for the ministration of the Word in their own tongue; and may it not be your duty soon to see that it is provided for them? Who can tell whereunto this small beginning may grow? Perhaps the time for God to do his great work among the Greeks is much nearer than, in the feebleness of our faith, we have dared to hope.

Mr. Wood also says: "A young man of much promise has been examined and admitted by vote of the session and church, who will, it is expected be received, by public profession at the next communion season. Two or three others are candidates for examination." He then proceeds as follows:

Thus, without any very marked or special outpouring of the Spirit, the work of God goes forward, and the church is strengthened by the addition to it of such as, we hope, will be saved. Were the increase merely in numbers, it would be a calamity, and not a blessing; but this, we believe, is not the case. As much caution, to say the least, is here used to guard against the admission of unworthy members, as is generally exercised by the most stable and well-ordered evangelical churches in America. These Christian brethren are quite alive to the danger of laxness in regard to this point, and well understand that the strength of a Christian church is in the purity rather than the largeness of its membership. Many seek admission who are either repelled, or whose reception is delayed until sufficient opportunity is afforded for testing their characters.

And in connection with this solicitude to keep unworthy members out of the fold of Christ, there is also a commendable readiness to resort to discipline whenever it becomes necessary to preserve the purity of the church. After describing several instances of delinquency, and the measures adopted in respect to them, Mr. Wood says:

These cases have been a source of much grief and pain; but they establish the gratifying fact, that the maintenance of discipline, without partiality, and on the strict principles of the New Testament, is the desire and purpose of the whole body of the church. The proceedings in these cases have been conducted to their close without a single voice raised in dissent. While deplored by all, the necessity of the action taken was acknowledged by all.

The effect upon the church, moreover, has been happy. Some at least have been stirred up to deeper feeling, and also to humble themselves, and pray with more fervency that God would build up his Zion among them. The very scattered state of the members, who live at great distances from each other, with but few at any one point, is unfavorable to their frequently assembling; a measure which is so important to spiritual life and growth. Meetings for prayer and conference are maintained, however, in several quarters of the city and suburbs; and on the part of many there is a longing for a brighter display of God's power and grace.

#### *Ada Bazar—A Discussion.*

The readers of the Herald will recognize in Mr. Hohannes, mentioned below, the brother who spent several years in this country.

We have intelligence from Nicomedia and Ada Bazar, that both those churches are walking in peace and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, and are multiplied. Mr. Hohannes, in the latter place, is laboring very quietly and diligently, and with success.

He was recently called to encounter in debate "the champion" so often put forward, in times past, to defend "the Church" against the gospel in Constantinople. Being on a visit to Ada Bazar, once the place of his residence, his friends, in the anticipated enjoyment of a triumph, brought about a meeting with the Protestants, also a second one at which Mr. Hohannes was pressed into the lists. A large assembly, including the primates and principal men of the city, was convened. After some preliminary discussion, one of the primates was mutually selected as moderator; and at the instance of the Protestants, but much to the annoyance of the "champion" and some of his friends, prayer was offered by Mr. Hohannes, during which the whole assembly maintained a respectful silence, and the impression on some was decidedly good.

The discussion then went forward for several hours, on various topics proposed by the other party, in which, as reported to me by one of the hearers, Mr. Hohannes gave ready and good answers to the questions addressed to him, and occupied considerable time in a plain and practical presentation of the great truths of the gospel. The final result was an angry breaking off of the debate, on the



part of the "champion," and his withdrawal with his more immediate friends, leaving Mr. Hohannes in possession of the great body of the audience, and with the openly expressed commendation by the leading men among them of his Christian spirit, fairness and ability in the discussion. The person so notorious as defender of the Church manifested his chagrin in an abusive letter, not worthy of answer; and the affair terminated much to the credit of the Protestants, and the increase of their influence in the town. The congregation of Mr. Hohannes is slowly but steadily increasing.

The "champion," after the affair at Ada Bazar, retired to Armash; in which region, we learn, he is busily circulating the report that the cause of our brother Dwight's return to America was the loss of his tongue, which, as a judgment of God on him for the impious falsehoods he uttered against the Church, rotted off and fell out! With the fall of his patron, the late Patriarch, this personage has also suffered a downfall, being first excluded from the national council, afterwards put out of the office of editor of the Armenian newspaper, and just now, as we learn, deposed from the presidency of the Scutari college. The cause of this is found in the strife of parties seeking personal ends, and not in any movements either for "Romanizing" or "reforming" ends within the bosom of the Armenian Church.

### **Tripoli.**

LETTER FROM MR. FOOTE, DECEMBER 1, 1849.

#### *Maronite Opposition.*

THE November Herald contained a letter from Mr. Wilson, describing an unsuccessful attempt to secure a summer retreat in the mountains. In the present communication, Mr. Foote gives another chapter in the history of the affair, which exhibits still more clearly the inveterate opposition of the Maronite clergy to missionary operations at Tripoli.

Our effort to find a place to spend a few months of the summer in the mountains, has made known to us something of the character of the Maronites in these regions. We find that the ecclesiastics are violent in their hostility to Protestants; that they have the common people completely subject to their dicta-

tion; that they rule them, not by truth and reason, but by sheer authority, as a master does his slave. Some of the people in Ehden acknowledged to us that they were as ignorant as donkeys, and knew nothing of religion but the words of their priests; and from what we saw, we were persuaded that they did not lie in this thing.

Since our return from Ehden, there have been other demonstrations of the hatred which these people bear to us, and of their determination to prevent, if possible, all access to them. The American Vice-consul of this place accompanied Mr. Wilson, when he went to hire houses in Ehden. Some weeks afterward, his business called him to go into a village which was a few hours from that place, and spend several days. The Sheikh of the district immediately sent a letter to the village, ordering the people to prevent him from remaining any time among them, to drive him out of the place, and, if force was necessary, not to spare it.

They did not expel him, however, according to the command of the Sheikh. He remained with them a few days, trying to accomplish his business, but not without great solicitude for his life even. He feared to lie down and sleep at night; and so sat up with pistols ready at his side. He was obliged to return without executing his business, and suffered considerable loss of money. He has been accustomed, for years past, to trade with these Maronites; but now it appears that he will not be able to continue this trade; he does not think his life would be safe among them.

This individual has been mentioned to you as being a Protestant in sentiment. He calls himself a Protestant, and the people generally regard him as such, and he has been made to suffer for it. He has been tried to a considerable extent, but not so as to make us think that he is certainly a child of God. We pray the Lord that he may become such, and that his experience may fit him to become eminently useful to this people. He seems to be ready to embrace a true sentiment when he sees it.

#### *Obstacles in Tripoli—Schools.*

In describing the prospects of the station in Tripoli, where Messrs. Wilson and Foote are laboring, the following language is employed:

As to the cause of the gospel in this place, we see many mighty hinderances.

The people are grossly ignorant of true religion, full of inveterate prejudices; and only a few of them can read intelligently. Scarcely any have the habit of reading for information. They have no relish for books. There are few who would receive a book, if it were given to them, unless they thought they could sell it, and make a few piastres. But what is much more deplorable, is the destitution of a religious conscience. To fix obligation, to create a feeling of guilt, is a thing not easily accomplished, though nothing is easier than to obtain a confession of sin in words.

But notwithstanding these things, we have hope; we are not cast down. If the obstacles are many and strong, the power of the truth, sent home to the heart by the Spirit, is resistless. We would rest upon the arm of the Almighty. We believe there are in the place some whose minds are awakened to a degree of thought and inquiry, as to whether they have a sound faith.

Our brethren are teaching English to a class of four boys, who are not only acquiring a knowledge of our language, but are also gaining more correct views on the subject of religion. They indulge the hope that good will result from this humble effort.

The school in the Mina, which has been taught many years by the blind man, Abboo Yusef, we have discontinued, as we did not think that the money given for its support was expended to the best advantage. The school has no doubt done good, much good; but the teacher has not, for some time past, exhibited that interest in religious things which he once did; and hence he did not exert that influence upon the boys which we wish to see in our teachers. He did little more than teach them to read. We made an effort to commence a school this season in the city, but did not succeed; for the reason that we were unwilling to put into it any but a pious teacher.

Our coming here seems to have awakened a missionary spirit among the papists. We understand that they have designated three missionaries for this place. One of them has been on the ground a month or two. A Roman Catholic school has been established this season. This missionary gives out that he shall destroy our work immediately. If we came here of ourselves, his wish may be realized; but if the Lord sent us here, his thought is vain.

### Sandwich Islands.

#### LETTERS FROM MR. PARIS.

#### *Liberality—Temperance Festival.*

THOUGH Mr. and Mrs. Kinney were stationed at Kau in 1848, Mr. Paris has since labored in connection with them, during much of the time. Prior to his departure from a field which he has occupied for many years, he wrote the communications which have furnished the following extracts. The first is under date of June 10.

Our poor people have just sent fifty dollars to Oregon, to aid the cause of home missions. This sum was the avails of the monthly concert contribution for a part of last year. The church members are now trying to do what they can for the support of their pastor. I suggested to them the propriety of turning all their donations, for the present year, to that object; and they seem pleased with the idea.

After contributing some thirty dollars at the monthly concert, the leading members in the church, with several deacons, came forward and put down, one five dollars, another four, another three, &c., as their annual subscription. More than a hundred dollars were pledged by a few individuals the first day; and the subscription has been increasing daily for several weeks. It gives me great pleasure to see them endeavor, with so much cheerfulness and determination, to do what they can.

We have just had a temperance celebration for all the Protestant schools in this district. Superintendents, teachers, parents and children, were all assembled. Each school marched under its own banner, until they came to a beautiful grove in front of our house. Here the parents and friends had prepared a feast of all the best things in the land. The schools having arrived at the spot, with the superintendent at their head, stood in ranks, while all united in a song of praise to God; after which prayer was offered. Then all seated themselves in order, and partook of such things as were provided, while their parents served.

The children having finished their meal, the parents next seated themselves, and did justice to what was left, while the children served. The whole number, including parents, children and friends, amounted to nineteen hundred or two thousand persons. It was a delightful day, and we had the stillest and most orderly feast, for so many children,

I have witnessed. The children were also all clothed neatly, most of them in uniform. I could not but think how differently these children appeared, with their bright and happy faces, from what they and others did eight years ago, when I first came among them. Then there was scarcely a child in Kau who had a shirt, or any other article of clothing of foreign manufacture; and many of them were more destitute of covering than the beasts of the field.

When all had feasted and spent a little time in pleasant social intercourse, we were marched to the house of God; where we had several short but very appropriate addresses on the subject of temperance. These were accompanied with temperance songs and instrumental music; after which we closed with prayer. The exercises were deeply interesting to myself and to all present.

Six days later, Mr. Paris wrote again, describing the first visit of the King to Kau. He was accompanied by Doct. Judd, and several of the chiefs.

On the Sabbath the King addressed our Sabbath School, and was followed by appropriate addresses from Doct. Judd, and Mr. Cooke, formerly a native of Tahiti, the King's chaplain. To-day the King has attended a meeting of the people of this district. The assembly was held in a beautiful grove. His Majesty made a speech of about an hour, which was listened to with the deepest interest. He alluded to the sovereign love of God, in sending the blessed gospel to his fathers; to his providential care of himself and his subjects, in past years; and he referred to this gospel, as preached by the Protestant missionaries, as the source of all their blessings and privileges, and the only foundation and safe-guard of their civil and religious liberties. His appropriate and deeply interesting address was followed by others from his ministers. The exercises were opened and closed with prayer.

#### Recent Intelligence.

**SALONICA.**—Mr. Dodd writes, under date of November 29, "We are all in usual health. The Jews are beginning to visit me much more than they have done heretofore, and I am rapidly extending my acquaintance among them. The arrival of Bedros attracts many more to the magazine."

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—In a letter just received from Mr. Pogue, dated July 14, he

describes his reception at Kealakekua, where he is now laboring. "Though entire strangers," he says, "and with none to introduce us to the people, we were soon surrounded by a multitude who came to say 'aloha' to their new teacher, on whose account some of them had observed a day of fasting and prayer a short time before. Knowing that they had had five teachers, they were in doubt whether they should have another sent to them. Some of the deacons met to confer in regard to the matter; and after consultation and prayer, they resolved to request the church to set apart a day for supplication to God that he would not forsake them. They received us, therefore, as coming to them in answer to prayer. When the Sabbath came the congregation was large, for the people had come from all quarters to hear their new teacher; and so it continued for several Sabbaths; after which, those residing at a distance from the station remained and worshipped in their own houses of prayer." Mr. Pogue preaches at five out-stations on successive Sabbaths. Meetings are sustained at eight different points by natives. In some parts of the district, there is more than usual interest in spiritual things.

Mr. Kinney writes from Kau, August 4, after having been in his field about a year, "The people have made greater progress in Christian knowledge and practice than we expected. Having but few books, many spend much of their time in reading the Bible. The questions and advice of the deacons, addressed to inquirers, show that they have pretty clear views of what constitutes true piety. From what I have seen, I am convinced that the Lord has wrought a great work among this people." In speaking of the state of religion in Kau, at the date of his letter, Mr. Kinney says, "I have taken the names of fifty inquirers, who reside in the vicinity of the station, and of more in other places. Most of them are children from eight to sixteen. Some are Roman Catholics."

Under date of August 4, Mr. Coan writes as follows: "We have lately had a visit of thirty-seven days from the Ohio, Captain Stribling; who, with his officers, was very kind and courteous while here. Though all the crew had liberty on shore, there was no disturbance of the public peace; indeed, the quiet and good behavior of the men was remarkable. This must be attributed, in a great measure, to the absence of alcohol at Hilo. Captain Stribling very politely sent his band on shore, on two occasions, to play for the amusement of all. Once he made a brief, pertinent and acceptable address to the native congregation. Before the departure of the Ohio, the officers and crew made a donation of one hundred and nineteen dollars to our seamen's chapel." An English frigate, commanded by Captain Eden, visited Hilo about the same time,

and remained two weeks. Mr. Coan says: "Captain Eden also showed himself kind and friendly; and we had no disturbance from his crew."

Three days later, Mr. Coan wrote again as follows: "The king and suit have been at Hilo several days. They have been touring in the island for a number of weeks, having visited Kona, Kau, Kilauea, and the summit of Mauna Loa; and they will now spend two or three weeks at Hilo. A large concourse of people assembled to-day, and were addressed by the King, the Minister of Finance, and the Governor of Hawaii." The French Admiral who gained such unenviable notoriety at Honolulu, a few days afterwards, by his endeavors to extort from the Sandwich Islands Government certain concessions in favor of French brandies and French priests, was present on the occasion. At that time, however, it was hoped that he would not espouse the controversy of M. Dillon with some of the King's ministers.

## DONATIONS,

### RECEIVED IN JANUARY.

#### MAINE.

|                                                   |              |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Cumberland co. Aux. So. D. Evans, Tr.             |              |
| Brunswick, Cong. so.                              | 100 00       |
| Freeport, do.                                     | 75 00        |
| Minot, Cong. so. m. c.                            | 30 00        |
| N. Bridgeton, Cong. so.                           | 4 00         |
| Portland, 2d cong. ch. and so. m. c.              |              |
| 79,96; mater. asso. 11; High-st.                  |              |
| m. c. 54,05; coll. 25;                            | 170 01       |
| Powass, Cong. ch.                                 | 41 44        |
| Scarboro', do. 14,58; S. Storer, 15;              | 29 58—450 03 |
| Kennebec co. Conf. of chs. B. Nason, Tr.          |              |
| Augusta, Dr. Tappan's ch. la. 18,95; juv.         |              |
| asso. 6,45;                                       | 25 00        |
| Lincoln co. Aux. So. Rev. J. W. Ellingwood, Tr.   |              |
| Bath, Winter-st. cong. so. m. c. 20;              |              |
| W. Donnell, for Nathaniel D.                      |              |
| Bragdon, Ceylon, 20;                              | 40 00        |
| Edgcomb, Cong. ch. and so.                        | 3 00         |
| Woolwich, do. 18,14; m. c.                        |              |
| 8,86;                                             | 27 00—70 00  |
| York co. Conf. of chs. Rev. G. W. Cressey, Tr.    |              |
| Buxton, Cong. ch. and so.                         | 20 00        |
| Kennebunk, Union cong. ch. 39,25;                 |              |
| m. c. 20,75; Rev. G. W. C. 10;                    |              |
| wh. and prev. dona. cons. Mrs. Sa-                |              |
| rah C. Cressey and H. M.                          | 70 00        |
| Saco, P. Eastman and wife,                        | 13 00        |
| York, Cong. ch. and so. 44; m. c. 6; 50 00—153 00 |              |
|                                                   | 698 03       |
| Calais, Mr. Keeler's do. m. c. 40,05; Centre      |              |
| s. s. for Jane Darling, Ceylon, 20,33; S.         |              |
| Paris, S. M. 10; Turner, a class in s. s. of      |              |
| cong. ch. for chil. in Ceylon, 2;                 | 72 38        |
|                                                   | 770 41       |

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

|                                                   |       |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Cheshire co. Aux. So. W. Lamson, Tr.              |       |
| Hinsdale, Ch. and so. 52; m. c. 25;               | 78 00 |
| Keene, La. 42,60; la. Heshbon so.                 |       |
| 15;                                               | 57 60 |
| New Alstead, Ch. and so.                          | 20 84 |
| Swansey, Mr. Rockwood's so.                       | 22 00 |
| Troy, Ch. and so. 25; Rev. E. T. 10; 35 00—213 44 |       |
| Grafton co. Aux. So. W. W. Russell, Tr.           |       |
| Bath, Cong. so.                                   | 14 16 |
| Bristol, m. c.                                    | 15 00 |

|                                               |               |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Orford, West cong. so. m. c. 35,10;           |               |
| S. W. 10; Mrs. S. B. W. 5;                    | 50 10         |
| Plymouth, Cong. ch. m. c.                     | 60 00—139 26  |
| Hillsboro' co. Aux. So. J. A. Wheat, Tr.      |               |
| Bedford, Gent. 92,62; la. 24,71;              |               |
| BLANCHARD NICHOLS, wh. cons.                  |               |
| him an H. M. 100;                             | 217 33        |
| Bennington, Cong. ch.                         | 13 00         |
| Hillsboro' Bridge, do. and so.                | 8 00          |
| Hillsboro' Centre, do.                        | 12 75         |
| Hudson, Cong. ch.                             | 14 15         |
| Nashua, Pearl-st. ch. and so. (of wh.         |               |
| fr. THOMAS W. GILLIS to cons.                 |               |
| him an H. M. 100,) 307,90; m. c.              |               |
| 93,65; Olive-st. ch. 103,71;                  | 505 26        |
| New Ipswich, Gent. 42; la. 49,45;             |               |
| m. c. 17,19; Mrs. D. E. 10;                   | 118 64        |
| Mt. Vernon, Cong. ch.                         | 18 00         |
| Peterboro', Pres. ch.                         | 7 45          |
| Rye, Cong. ch. 10,30; m. c. 6,84;             |               |
| s. s. 86c.;                                   | 18 00—932 58  |
| Merrimack co. Aux. So. G. Hutchins, Tr.       |               |
| Hopkinton, 1st cong. ch. and so.              | 6 84          |
| Rockingham co. Conf. of chs. J. Boardman, Tr. |               |
| Auburn, Cong. ch. and so.                     | 30 00         |
| Derry, do.                                    | 28 00         |
| E. Kingston, Mrs. M. Rowe,                    | 3 00          |
| Exeter, 1st and 2d chs. m. c.                 | 45 37         |
| New Castle, s. s. for Ind. chil.              | 5 00          |
| Portsmouth, North ch. gent. 123,95;           |               |
| la. 82,65; m. c. 99,80; la. miss. so.         |               |
| wh. and prev. dona. cons. Mrs. Na-            |               |
| thaniel T. Moulton an H. M.                   |               |
| 50; juv. miss. so. for Rufus W.               |               |
| Clark, Ceylon, 20;                            | 376 40—487 77 |
| Sullivan co. Aux. So. E. L. Goddard, Tr.      |               |
| Acworth, Miss H. Ware,                        | 5 50          |
|                                               | 1,785 39      |
| Lancaster, Cong. ch. 5; Meredith Bridge,      |               |
| cong. ch. and so. 25; Salmon Falls, cong.     |               |
| so. m. c. 41,05;                              | 71 05         |
|                                               | 1,856 44      |

#### VERMONT.

|                                            |               |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Addison co. Aux. So. A. Wilcox, Tr.        |               |
| Vergennes, Cong. so. to cons. ISAIAH       |               |
| SCOTT an H. M.                             | 100 00        |
| Caledonia co. Conf. of chs. E. Jewett, Tr. |               |
| Hardwick, L. H. Delano, to cons. WILLIAM   |               |
| A. DELANO of St. Louis, Mo. an H. M.       | 100 00        |
| Franklin co. Aux. So. C. F. Safford, Tr.   |               |
| St. Albans, A friend,                      | 10 00         |
| Orange co. Aux. So. E. C. Redington, Tr.   |               |
| Newbury, Cong. so.                         | 42 00         |
| Stratford, m. c.                           | 14 00         |
| Thetford, Miss M. E. Denny, for            |               |
| debt, 20; for fem. sch. at Beirut,         |               |
| 20;                                        | 40 00—96 00   |
| Orleans co. Aux. So. H. Hastings, Tr.      |               |
| Derby Centre, m. c.                        | 3 62          |
| Troy, Rev. C. W. Piper,                    | 1 00          |
| W. Charlestown,                            | 5 00—9 62     |
| Rutland co. Aux. So. J. Barrett, Jr. Tr.   |               |
| Castleton, A friend,                       | 20 00         |
| Wallingford, m. c.                         | 5 80          |
| West Haven, R. S. Armstrong,               | 9 00          |
| West Rutland, Cong. so. 135,54;            |               |
| JOSHUA PRATT, 100; Mrs. CATH-              |               |
| ARINE PRATT, 100,56; wh. cons.             |               |
| them H. M.                                 | 336 10—370 90 |
| Washington co. Aux. So. J. W. Howes, Tr.   |               |
| Barre, m. c.                               | 36 97         |
| Berlin, m. c. 16; ch. and so. 17;          | 33 00         |
| Northfield, m. c.                          | 4 76          |
| Waterbury, Ch. and so.                     | 36 00—110 73  |
| Windham co. Aux. So. F. Tyler, Tr.         |               |
| Brattleboro', Centre ch. s. s. 10;         |               |
| East, ch. and so. m. c. 26,54;             |               |
| young la. asso. 20; West ch. and           |               |
| so. m. c. 31,83; M. W. T. 10;              | 98 37         |
| E. Westminster, Benev. asso.               | 19 35         |
| Putney, m. c.                              | 5 00—122 72   |
| Windsor co. Aux. So. J. Steele, Tr.        |               |
| Northfield, T. McC.                        | 5 00          |
| Windsor, Cong. s. s.                       | 1 00          |
| Woodstock, Cong. m. c.                     | 15 52—21 52   |
|                                            | 941 49        |



|                                                                          |          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| A friend, 100; Bennington, Mrs. D. H. 10;                                | 110 00   |
|                                                                          | 1,051 49 |
| <b>Legacies.</b> —St. Albans, Benjamin Swift, by Charles B. Swift, Ex'r, | 50 00    |
|                                                                          | 1,101 49 |

## MASSACHUSETTS.

|                                                                                                                                                                 |                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Barnstable co. Aux. So. W. Crocker, Tr.                                                                                                                         |                 |
| Cotuit, Mr. Fish's ch. m. c.                                                                                                                                    | 24 00           |
| Berkshire co. Aux. So. Rev. J. J. Dana, Tr.                                                                                                                     |                 |
| N. of W.                                                                                                                                                        | 30 00           |
| Stockbridge, A fem. friend,                                                                                                                                     | 2 00            |
| Washington, Cong. so. m. c.                                                                                                                                     | 25 00           |
| Williamstown, m. c. in Williams College,                                                                                                                        | 11 75—68 75     |
| Boston, S. A. Danforth, Agent, (of wh. fr. La. Jews' so. of Boston and vic. for sup. of Mr. Schaeffler, 59; la. benev. so. in Phillips ch. 31; a friend, 3,75.) | 1,007 41        |
| Essex co. North, Aux. So. J. Caldwell, Tr.                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Amesbury, Rocky Hill so. m. c.                                                                                                                                  | 5 05            |
| Belleville, m. c.                                                                                                                                               | 17 63           |
| Ipswich, Rev. C. Kimball,                                                                                                                                       | 15 00           |
| Newburyport, United m. c. 45; Dr. Dimmick's so. m. c. 17,50;                                                                                                    | 62 50—100 23    |
| Essex co. South, Aux. So. C. M. Richardson, Tr.                                                                                                                 |                 |
| A friend,                                                                                                                                                       | 50              |
| Marblehead, Mr. Lawrence's so. gent. 39,48; la. 921,17; benev. so. of young persons. 5; M. L. 15c.                                                              | 965 80—966 30   |
| Franklin co. Aux. So. L. Merriam, Tr.                                                                                                                           |                 |
| Conway, Rev. S. Harris,                                                                                                                                         | 14 00           |
| Wendell, Mrs. N. Green,                                                                                                                                         | 20 00—34 00     |
| Hampden co. Aux. So. C. Merriam, Tr.                                                                                                                            |                 |
| Monson, Rev. Dr. Ely, 30; R. H. 10; a friend, 2;                                                                                                                | 42 00           |
| Hampshire co. Aux. So. J. D. Whitney, Tr.                                                                                                                       |                 |
| Amherst, 1st par. m. c. 58,67; Mill Valley, m. c. 23;                                                                                                           | 81 67           |
| Belchertown, Coll. 94; m. c. 17,96; 111 26                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Cummington, Miss C. B. 29; fem. asso. 50c.; Village ch. 58,88;                                                                                                  | 79 38           |
| Easthampton, Gent. 113,09; la. 86,39; m. c. 102,65; S. Williston, 500;                                                                                          | 802 13          |
| Granby, m. c.                                                                                                                                                   | 34 42           |
| Hadley, Russell gen. benev. asso. 50; N. so. coll. 30; m. c. 31,17; Mrs. E. F. 10;                                                                              | 121 17          |
| Hatfield, Gent. 49,07; la. 43,67; m. c. 60,25;                                                                                                                  | 152 99          |
| Middlefield, Gent. 34,99; la. 21,62; m. c. 43,59;                                                                                                               | 100 00          |
| Northampton, 1st par. m. c. 71,34; gen. benev. so. to cons. Miss Mary W. BARLETT an H. M. 100; Edwards ch. benev. so. 110,50; m. c. 15,83;                      | 297 67          |
| Plainfield, Cong. ch. and so. m. c.                                                                                                                             | 12 34           |
| S. Amherst, m. c.                                                                                                                                               | 14 00           |
| S. Hadley, m. c. 11; s. s. 1;                                                                                                                                   | 19 00           |
| Southampton, m. c. 32,80; la. 38,47; 71 27                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Westhampton, Gent. 78,10; la. 15,56; 93 66                                                                                                                      |                 |
| Worthington, Gent. 92,90; m. c. 36,91;                                                                                                                          | 129 81—2,113 77 |
| Harmony Conf. of chs. W. C. Capron, Tr.                                                                                                                         |                 |
| Millville, ch.                                                                                                                                                  | 6 70            |
| Sutton, Cong. ch. and so. to cons. SYLVESTER F. MORSE an H. M.                                                                                                  | 103 00          |
| Upton, Ortho. ch. 26,86; la. 28,36; friends, 3;                                                                                                                 | 58 22           |
| Westboro', s. s.                                                                                                                                                | 3 50            |
| Whitinsville, Cong. so. m. c. to cons. WASHINGTON WHITE an H. M.                                                                                                | 180 00—351 42   |
| Middlesex North and vic. J. S. Adams, Tr.                                                                                                                       |                 |
| Groton,                                                                                                                                                         | 29 50           |
| Lancaster, Mr. Packard's so.                                                                                                                                    | 24 50           |
| Littleton, An aged couple, for debt,                                                                                                                            | 10 00           |
| Pepperell,                                                                                                                                                      | 70 84           |
| Shirley,                                                                                                                                                        | 3 11—137 95     |
| Middlesex South Conf. of chs.                                                                                                                                   |                 |
| Concord, A young la.                                                                                                                                            | 2 00            |
| Framingham Cong. ch.                                                                                                                                            | 5 00            |
| Sherburne, Evan. cong. so.                                                                                                                                      | 45 52           |
| Sudbury, Cong. ch. and so. 69; m. c. 11,58;                                                                                                                     | 80 58           |
| Wayland, Mr. Rich's ch. and so. 58,21; C. R. Jr. 1;                                                                                                             | 59 21—192 31    |

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Norfolk co. Aux. So. Rev. S. Harding, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |              |
| Roxbury, Eliot ch. and so. gent. 337,75; la. 64,25; m. c. 39,11; Horace E. Scudder, 25,32;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 466 33       |
| Palestine Miss. So. E. Alden, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |              |
| Braintree, Cong. ch. and so. m. c.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 62 50        |
| S. Weymouth, L. P.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1 00—63 50   |
| Taunton and vic. Aux. So.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |              |
| Fall River, Central cong. ch. and so.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |              |
| 263,62; N. Durfee, for debt, 110; 373 62                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |              |
| Seekonk, Gent.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 20 41—394 03 |
| Worcester co. Central Asso. A. D. Foster, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |              |
| Barre, Evan. cong. so. 57; m. c. 16; 73 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |              |
| Northboro', W. Fay,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 10 00        |
| Princeton, La.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 9 50         |
| Worcester, s. s. in Mr. Sweetser's so.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 10 00—102 50 |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 6,064 50     |
| Andover, S. ch. a friend, 4; Bedford, a friend, 10; Cambridgeport, 1st evan. cong. ch. m. c. and coll. 100; E. Cambridge, evan. cong. ch. m. c. 20; Chelsea, Winnisimmet ch. and so. m. c. 86,45; Lowell, J. E. 10; Newton, Eliot ch. m. c. 43,20; West Newton, cong. ch. and so. m. c. 120; a friend, 15; juv. miss. asso. 7,37; S. Reading, cong. ch. new year's coll. 29,63; Rev. D. Claves, 2; | 447 65       |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 6,512 15     |

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>Legacies.</b> —Hadley, Mrs. Azuba Stacy, by Ephraim Smith, Ex'r. (prev. rec'd, 679,42.) 90; Littleton, Benjamin Kimball, jr. by Charles Kimball, Adm'r, 500; Southampton, Lovisa Strong, by Rufus Strong, Ex'r, 100; Stockbridge, Miss Rhoda Fowler, by Rev. B. Fowler, Ex'r, 10; | 700 00   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 7,212 15 |

## CONNECTICUT.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Fairfield co. East, Aux. So. Rev. J. S. Whittlesey, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |               |
| Brookfield, Cong. ch. and so.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 42 60         |
| Fairfield co. West, Aux. So. C. Marvin, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |               |
| Ridgefield, Young la. miss. so. for sup. of a child at the Gaboon miss. 15 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |
| Southport, Cong. ch. and so. (of wh. fr. W. W. WAKEMAN, wh. cons. him an H. M. 100);                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 234 09—249 69 |
| Hartford co. Aux. So. A. W. Butler, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |               |
| E. B.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 2 00          |
| Burlington,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 43 44         |
| East Granby,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 25 50         |
| Farmington, 1st so.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 161 65        |
| Granby, 1st so. 50,25; m. c. 6;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 56 25         |
| Hartford, Centre ch. m. c. 7,83; coll. 171,53; C. Day, to cons. CHARLES SEYMOUR an H. M. 100; chil. of s. s. 10; S. ch. bal. 16;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 305 38        |
| Unionville,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 69 37—663 59  |
| Hartford co. South, Aux. So. H. S. Ward, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |               |
| Middletown, A friend,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 100 00        |
| Portland, Gent. 50,75; la. 24,58;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 75 33         |
| Rocky Hill,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 6 00          |
| Westfield, Gent. and la. 26,33; m. c. 14,47;                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 40 80         |
| Worthington, Gent. and la.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 52 00—274 13  |
| Litchfield co. Aux. So. C. L. Webb, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |               |
| Terryville, Coll.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 30 00         |
| Middlesex Asso. S. Silliman, Tr.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |               |
| Deep River, Mr. and Mrs. G. Spencer,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 30 00         |
| New Haven City, Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |               |
| New Haven, 1st ch. and so. (of wh. fr. Timothy Dwight to cons. ZALMON OLMISTED of Moreau, N. Y. an H. M. 100.) 270; Chapel-st. ch. and so. 247,66; 3d ch. and so. 52,25; m. c. 7,83; North ch. and so. 20; H. Sanford, to cons. JAMES H. SANFORD of New York an H. M. 100; College-st. ch. and so. (of wh. fr. Rev. T. F. Davies for Julia Sanford Davies, Ceylon, 20.) 132,57; union m. c. 26,06; Broadway, s. s. 10,77; av. of two gold rings. 1,17; scholars in coll. and com. Inst. 5; | 873 30        |
| New Haven co. East, Aux. So. A. H. Maltby, Agent.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |               |
| Cheshire, Cong. ch. and so. to cons. Rev. DANIEL S. RODMAN an H. M. 50 00                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |               |

|                                              |               |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| North Branford, Cong. ch. and so.            |               |
| 38.31; a friend, 50;                         | 83 31         |
| Northford, La.                               | 26 12—164 43  |
| New Haven co. West, Aux. So. A. Town-        |               |
| send, Jr., Tr.                               | 20 00         |
| Bethany,                                     |               |
| Middlebury, Benev. asso. 60; S. B.           | 70 00         |
| 19;                                          | 31 20         |
| Milford, 2d so.                              | 166 24—280 44 |
| Waterbury,                                   |               |
| Norwich and vic. Aux. So. F. A. Perkins, Tr. |               |
| Jewett's City, Gent. 41,67; la. 10,28;       | 70 00         |
| m. c. 15,05;                                 |               |
| Lebanon, Exeter so. m. c. 15,52;             |               |
| Mrs. L. W. 5; Goshen, gent. 32,60;           | 88 60         |
| la. 21,50; m. c. 13,98;                      | 10 75         |
| Lisbon, Hanover so.                          |               |
| Norwich, 1st so. m. c. 64,60; Miss           |               |
| Haven's class for Mr. Scudder,               |               |
| Ceylon, 5; 2d do gent. 10; Miss              |               |
| E. Williams, dec'd, 15; 2d so. and           |               |
| Main-st. m. c. 4,89; Main-st. ch.            | 304 49        |
| gent. 205;                                   |               |
|                                              | 473 84        |
| Ded. unc. money, &c.                         | 2 38—471 46   |
| Tolland co. Aux. So. J. R. Flynt, Tr.        |               |
| Andover, Gent. 33,80; la. 35,22; s. s.       | 74 37         |
| 5,35;                                        | 10 00         |
| Columbia, S. Little,                         | 84 13         |
| Ellington, La.                               |               |
| N. Coventry, Gent. 60; la. (of wh.           |               |
| fr. Mrs. Gilbert and two daugh-              |               |
| ters, to ed. a Nestorian girl, 20.)          |               |
| 70; wh. and prev. dona. cons. Bet-           |               |
| sey S. CALHOUN an H. M.                      | 130 00        |
| N. Mansfield, Gent. 20,66; la. 29,30;        |               |
| m. c. 9,19; s. s. 1,85;                      | 61 00         |
| Rockville, 1st Ecc. so. (of wh. to           |               |
| cons. GEORGE LEE an H. M. 100.)              | 177 24—536 74 |
| Windham co. North, Aux. So. J. B. Gay, Tr.   |               |
| N. Woodstock, Muddy Brook ch. and            |               |
| so.                                          | 31 25         |
| Pomfret, Gent. and la. 306,21; m. c.         |               |
| 48,85; boys' and girls' asso. 14,24; 369 30  |               |
| S. Woodstock, La. wh. cons. Mrs.             |               |
| LYDIA BOWEN an H. M.                         | 118 46        |
| Thompson, Gent. 88,15; la. 58,77;            |               |
| m. c. 7,88;                                  | 154 80—673 81 |
| Windham co. South, Aux. So. Z. Storrs, Tr.   |               |
| Canterbury, 1st ch. and so.                  | 12 00         |
| Plainfield, Central Village, gent.           |               |
| 34,68; la. 27,16; m. c. 24,95; s. s.         |               |
| 4,31;                                        | 91 10         |
| Scotland, Cong. so. wh. and prev.            |               |
| dona. cons. Mrs. FRANCES M.                  |               |
| TALLMAN an H. M.                             | 48 00         |
| Windham, 1st so. gent. and la. 37;           |               |
| m. c. 15;                                    | 52 00—203 10  |
|                                              | 4,501 69      |
| Legacies.—Enfield, Mrs. Lydia L. Parsons,    |               |
| by O. G. Carrier, Ex'r,                      | 100 00        |
|                                              | 4,601 69      |

## RHODE ISLAND.

|                                                      |        |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Little Compton, Fem. benev. so. 17; Provi-           |        |
| dence, Benev. cong. so. (of wh. fr. Benja-           |        |
| min Dyer, for <i>Martha Pearce Whitney</i> ,         |        |
| <i>Harriet Seiden Dyer</i> , <i>Amelia Frances</i>   |        |
| <i>Dyer</i> , and <i>Amelia Frances Stead</i> , Cey- |        |
| lon, 80; H. S. Dyer, for <i>Benjamin Dyer</i> ,      |        |
| do. 20; Josiah Chapin, for <i>Royal S. Chapin</i>    |        |
| and <i>Charles W. Chapin</i> , do. 40; Mrs.          |        |
| Asenath C. Chapin, for <i>Oliver Chapin</i> ,        |        |
| do. 20, 763,25; Mrs. E. D. Rathbone, for             |        |
| <i>Emily M. Jones</i> , Ceylon, 20; Miss S. D.       |        |
| J. R. 10;                                            | 810 25 |

## NEW YORK.

|                                          |       |
|------------------------------------------|-------|
| Auburn and vic. T. M. Hunt, Agent.       |       |
| Auburn, 1st pres. ch. m. c. 26,51; s.    |       |
| s. for <i>H. A. Nelson</i> , Ceylon, 10; |       |
| 2d pres. ch. m. c. 20,01;                | 56 52 |
| Aurora, 1st pres. ch. 15; m. c. 35;      | 50 00 |
| Cato, do.                                | 16 00 |
| Genoa, do.                               | 20 00 |

|                                              |               |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Moravia, Pres. ch. to cons. Rev. O.          |               |
| P. CONKLIN of Berkshire an H. M.             | 65 00         |
| Scipio, 2d pres. ch.                         | 17 03         |
| Sennett, Cong. ch.                           | 7 53          |
| Skaneateles, Pres. ch. 40,95; m. c.          |               |
| 64;                                          | 104 95        |
| Weedsport, 1st do.                           | 15 00         |
|                                              | 353 03        |
| Ded. disc.                                   | 1 76—350 27   |
| Board of Foreign Missions in Ref. Dutch ch.  |               |
| C. S. Little, New York, Tr.                  |               |
| Clarkstown, R. D. ch.                        | 44 73         |
| Mellenville, do.                             | 27 00         |
| Newtown, do. youth's miss. so.               |               |
| of Dutch Kills,                              | 6 25          |
| New York city, R. D. ch. Market-st.          |               |
| 119,97; J. K. HERRICK, for Amoy              |               |
| chapel, to cons. him and Rev.                |               |
| JOHN C. GOLDIN of New York,                  |               |
| Rev. JOHN M. FERRIS of Tarry-                |               |
| town, Rev. BENJAMIN W. CHID-                 |               |
| law of Ohio, Rev. WILLIAM AN-                |               |
| DERSON of Pepack, N. J., Rev.                |               |
| GEORGE R. WILLIAMSON of Ami-                 |               |
| ty, N. Y., Rev. ABEL T. STEWART              |               |
| of Greenville, N. Y., and Mrs.               |               |
| ELIZABETH K. HERRICK of New                  |               |
| York, H. M. 500; s. s. miss. so. for         |               |
| sup. of Mr. Doty, China, 50; R.              |               |
| D. ch. Manhattan, 28,61; B. L.               |               |
| K. 10; B. of North ch. 75c.                  | 709 33        |
| Nyack, Rev. A. N. Kittle,                    | 10 00         |
| Plattskill, R. D. ch.                        | 3 50          |
| Schenectady, do. 225,14; s. s. inf.          |               |
| class, 2;                                    | 237 14        |
| Schohack, R. D. ch.                          | 35 00         |
| Shawangunk, do.                              | 20 00         |
| Tarrytown, do. 8,26; m. c. 14;               | 22 26         |
| Tiostock, do.                                | 12 00         |
| Utica, do. 300; s. s. 12;                    | 312 00        |
|                                              | 1,429 21      |
| Ded. disc. &c.                               | 4 74—1,434 47 |
| Buffalo and vic. J. Crocker, Agent.          |               |
| Clarence, Ch.                                | 2 67          |
| Evans, Two young la. of 2d cong.             |               |
| ch. 1; T. W. C. for debt, 75c.               | 1 75          |
| Sheldon, Cong. ch.                           | 14 44         |
| Silver Creek, Pres. ch.                      | 18 00         |
| Strykersville, Cong. ch.                     | 6 50—43 36    |
| Chataaugue co. Aux. So. J. D. Carlisle, Tr.  |               |
| Westfield, Chataaugue miss. so.              | 34 70         |
| Geneva and vic. C. A. Cook, Agent.           |               |
| Albion, Pres. ch.                            | 18 00         |
| Barre Centre, Cong. ch.                      | 45 20         |
| Canandaigua, 1st do. s. s. for <i>Walter</i> |               |
| and <i>Eliza Hubbell</i> , Ceylon, 40; m.    |               |
| c. 119,02; la. 199,16; coll. 109,13;         |               |
| ded. disc. 3,52;                             | 463 79        |
| Clarkson, A friend,                          | 1 00          |
| Dansville, 2d pres. ch.                      | 10 00         |
| Geneva, G. C. S. 10; D. L. Z. 5; Dr.         |               |
| R. 1,50;                                     | 16 50         |
| Livonia, Pres. ch.                           | 92 00         |
| Lyons, do. 48,89; la. 26; m. c.              |               |
| 14,73;                                       | 89 62         |
| Medina,                                      | 63 00         |
| Ovid, Pres. ch. (of wh. to cons. Rev.        |               |
| MATSON M. SMITH an H. M. 50.)                |               |
| 83,91; A. Joy, wh. and prev. dona.           |               |
| cons. Miss CORNELIA C. JOY an                |               |
| H. M. 50;                                    | 133 94        |
| Prattsburgh,                                 | 42 25         |
| Starkey, E. Ayres,                           | 3 50          |
| Vienna, Pres. ch.                            | 21 00         |
| Youngstown, A friend,                        | 1 00—1,000 80 |
| Greene co. Aux. So. J. Doane, Tr.            |               |
| Durham, L. Strong,                           | 5 00          |
| Monroe co. and vic. E. Ely, Agent.           |               |
| Honeoye, Pres. ch.                           | 20 00         |
| Knowlesville, do.                            | 20 00         |
| North Bergen, La.                            | 10 50         |
| Richmond, Pres. ch.                          | 12 12         |
| Sweden, do.                                  | 5 06—67 68    |
| New York City & Brooklyn Aux. So. J. W.      |               |
| Tracy, Tr.                                   |               |
| (Of wh. fr. m. c. in S. Pres. ch. Brooklyn,  |               |
| 91,98; C. Jacobs of 2d cong. ch. do. wh.     |               |
| cons. Rev. NELSON BARBOUR an H. M.)          | 959 94        |

|                                            |              |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Oneida co. Aux. So. J. Dana, Tr.           |              |
| Litchfield, Norwich cong. so. m. c.        | 2 25         |
| Northern Miss. So. Augusta E. Mor-         |              |
| row, int.                                  | 28 00        |
| Utica, 1st pres. ch. m. c. 33,33; Mrs.     |              |
| E. A. Crafts, 10;                          | 43 33        |
| Vernon, Birth-day of an aged lady,         | 3 00         |
| Waterville, Pres. ch. m. c. 45,68;         |              |
| chil. of the ch. and so 2;                 | 47 68—124 26 |
| Osage co. Aux. So. Rev. D. S. Little,      |              |
| Cherry Valley, Pres. ch. 46,75; m. c.      |              |
| 10;                                        | 56 75        |
| Cooperstown, Coll. 57; pres. ch. m.        |              |
| c. 3,10; la. 5,50;                         | 65 60        |
| Fly Creek, Pres. ch.                       | 6 52         |
| Hartwick, Ev. Luth. ch. and so.            | 4 33         |
| Laurens, Ch. and so.                       | 9 04         |
| Middlefield, Pres. ch.                     | 49 50        |
| Milford, Ch. and so.                       | 14 14        |
| Oneonta, do.                               | 9 12         |
| Richfield Springs, Pres. ch.               | 2 00         |
| Springfield, do.                           | 22 70—232 70 |
| St. Lawrence co. Aux. So. H. D. Smith, Tr. |              |
| Helena, Pres. ch.                          | 10 00        |
| Syracuse and vic. J. Hall, Agent.          |              |
| Fayetteville, Pres. ch.                    | 54 04        |
| Otisco, do.                                | 67 00        |
| Preble, do.                                | 15 30—136 34 |
| Washington co. Aux. So. M. Freeman, Tr.    |              |
| Whitehall, 1st pres. ch. 172,29; m. c. 42; | 214 29       |
|                                            | 4,603 81     |

|                                               |          |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------|
| Albany, W. H. Ross, for Anna Ross, Ceylon,    |          |
| 20; Rensselaer-st. s. s. 13; A. G. 1; Ball-   |          |
| ston, Rev. T. S. Wickes, 20; H. W. B. 4;      |          |
| Centre, fem. hea. sch. so. (of wh. for Mary   |          |
| Davis, Ceylon, 15.) 27,33; Beekmantown,       |          |
| Mr. Luther's ch. 10; Bridgehampton, pres.     |          |
| ch. 10; Carlisle, do. 41; Cazenovia, 1st      |          |
| pres. ch. and so. benev. so. to cons. RUFUS   |          |
| ALLEN an H. M. 100; chil. for hea. chil.      |          |
| 13,50; Cohoes, 1st pres. ch. 35; Cutchogue,   |          |
| pres. ch. 20; Elba, 2,22; Evans Centre, coll. |          |
| for Nestorian miss. 8,80; Factoryville, pres. |          |
| ch. m. c. 20,82; Fort Covington, m. c. 50;    |          |
| fem. miss. so. 20; B. R. 10; B. H. S. 10;     |          |
| C. M. 10; Franklin, 1st cong. ch. and so.     |          |
| 16,37; ortho. cong. so. 38,09; Greenfield,    |          |
| cong. ch. (of wh. fr. S. W. 10.) 23; Green-   |          |
| port, pres. ch. 20; Hamden, ch. and so.       |          |
| 16,73; Harpersfield, ch. and cong. 90; Ja-    |          |
| maica, pres. ch. m. c. 11,14; Le Roy, pres.   |          |
| s. s. for Miss Fisk's sch. Orooniah, 25;      |          |
| Maine, cong. ch. 3,87; W. B. 10; Manlius,     |          |
| pres. so. 99; Masonville, ch. and so. 17,50;  |          |
| Mexico, 1st pres. ch. 10; Middletown, 1st     |          |
| do. 18,53; Milton, S. C. 10; New Road,        |          |
| fem. miss. so. and coll. wh. cons. Rev. WIL-  |          |
| LIAM BALDWIN an H. M. 50,66; Owego,           |          |
| 1st pres. s. s. for Sarah at Oroo-            |          |
| miah, 30; Poughkeepsie, pres. ch. Mrs. C.     |          |
| B. Pease, wh. cons. Mrs. JONATHAN SMITH       |          |
| an H. M. 100; F. Ludlow, 20,50; Ridge-        |          |
| bury, pres. ch. 30; River Head, juv. miss.    |          |
| so. of cong. ch. 5,20; Salisbury Mills, J. C. |          |
| 6; Troy, 2d pres. ch. m. c. 150,55; Wil-      |          |
| liamsburg, 1st pres. ch. 45;                  | 1,293 81 |
|                                               | 5,897 62 |

|                                           |          |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|
| Legacies.—Exeter, Mrs. Elizabeth Cushman, |          |
| by W. Hannah, Ex'r,                       | 50 00    |
|                                           | 5,947 62 |

## NEW JERSEY.

|                                                  |        |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Board of For. Miss. in Ref. D. ch. C. S. Little, |        |
| New York, Tr.                                    |        |
| English Neighborhood, R. D. ch.                  | 45 00  |
| Mendham, Rev. D. H. J. 10; S. T. 10; Mor-        |        |
| ristown, 1st pres. ch. 80,78; m. c. 46,26;       |        |
| Newark, a friend, wh. and prev. dona. cons.      |        |
| A. R. FORSYTH of Greensburgh, Ia. and            |        |
| JAMES M. RAY of Indianapolis, Ia. H. M.          |        |
| 175; 1st pres. ch. s. s. 28; 3d pres. ch. m. c.  |        |
| 29,49; a bro. and sis. of s. s. 1; New Bruns-    |        |
| wick, Rev. J. Cogswell, 50; s. s. 3,67;          | 434 20 |
|                                                  | 479 20 |

## PENNSYLVANIA.

|                                                |          |
|------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Board of For. Miss. in Ref. Dutch ch. C. S.    |          |
| Little, Tr.                                    |          |
| Philadelphia, 3d R. D. ch.                     | 150 00   |
| Carbondale, J. F. 3; Fairfield, M. S. 5; Jack- |          |
| son, ch. and cong. 2,3; Mount Pleasant,        |          |
| pres. ch. 26,60; Northern Liberties, Central   |          |
| pres. ch. indiv. 39,68; Mrs. N. 10; 1st        |          |
| pres. ch. A. W. 3; Oil Creek, ch. 5; Phil-     |          |
| adelphia, 1st pres. ch. A. White, 100; T.      |          |
| Fleming, 100; A. R. Perkins, 50; S. Tol-       |          |
| man, 15; W. P. 10; A. E. 8; L. J. 5; juv.      |          |
| miss. so. 10; s. s. 56,50; Mrs. Fobes, 10;     |          |
| 3d pres. ch. R. & W. Clark, 75; J. C. Farr,    |          |
| 50; 5th pres. ch. Mr. and Mrs. Constable,      |          |
| 40; Mrs. S. 5; Mrs. W. W. 5; Mrs. B. M.        |          |
| J. 5; J. B. 10; Western pres. ch. W. E. T.     |          |
| 10; Miss M. M. 10; Mrs. T. P. 10; Mrs. P.      |          |
| 10; Mr. and Mrs. G. 10; indiv. 20,39; so.      |          |
| for ed. hea. youth, 50; two indiv. for Anna    |          |
| Maria Henry, Ceylon, 20; Clinton-st. pres.     |          |
| ch. Misses Gill, 50; A. Flint, 10; H. M.       |          |
| Linard, for Miss Ogden's sch. Wailuku,         |          |
| 20;                                            | 869 60   |
|                                                | 1,019 60 |

## DELAWARE.

|                                             |       |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|
| Wilmington, Hanover-st. pres. ch. s. s. for |       |
| J. Edson Rockwell and Maria Smith, Cey-     |       |
| lon, wh. and prev. dona. cons. THOMAS C.    |       |
| ALDRICH an H. M. 50; fem. miss. so. of do.  |       |
| 43,50;                                      | 92 50 |

## MARYLAND.

|                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| Port Deposit, J. C. | 5 00 |
|---------------------|------|

## VIRGINIA.

|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Shepherdstown, Rev. J. T. Hargrave, | 7 00 |
|-------------------------------------|------|

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

|                                             |       |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|
| Charleston, Mrs. M. Smith, 30; Rev. J. B.   |       |
| Adger, 10; St. John's Island, Mrs. E. Flud, |       |
| for John Flud, Ceylon, 20;                  | 60 00 |

## GEORGIA.

|                                            |        |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| Savannah, Male and fem. for. miss. so. in  |        |
| Indep. pres. ch. (of wh. fr. John Stoddard |        |
| of Dawfuskie Island, 100; Mrs. A. A.       |        |
| Smets for sup. of a child in Africa, 15.)  |        |
| 414,59; a mem. of la. Chinese so. for a    |        |
| child in China, 25;                        | 439 50 |

## OHIO.

|                                               |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Western For. Miss. So. G. L. Weed, Tr.        |        |
| Amesville, 5; Cincinnati, 2d pres. ch. m. c.  |        |
| 46,11; Rev. C. B. B. 5; Mrs. B. 5; an indiv.  |        |
| 1; Granville, coll. 165,40; C. L. W. 10;      |        |
| Huntington and Racoon, 3,19; Jersey, m. c.    |        |
| 4,40; coll. 14,39; s. s. 1,31; Newark, 2d     |        |
| pres. ch. s. s. for Dr. Scudder, 18; Salem    |        |
| and Fearing, 4,80; Springfield, W. Spen-      |        |
| cer, 15; Mrs. O. C. 10; J. S. 7,50; H. K.     |        |
| G. 5; P. M. 5; S. M. 3; W. R. 3; Mrs. W.      |        |
| 2; Walnut Hills, Sem. ch. m. c. 17; Wind-     |        |
| sor, 7,03;                                    | 358 03 |
| Western Reserve Aux. So. Rev. H. Coe, Agent.  |        |
| Atwater, ch. 20,60; Chagrin Falls, 9,05;      |        |
| Cleveland, 2d ch. m. c. 31,71; D. A. S. 5;    |        |
| Geneva, ch. 2,50; Hartford, E. Fowler, 3;     |        |
| Hudson, W. Res. coll. 50c.; Rev. H. Coe       |        |
| and fam. 25; Newburgh, C. Reeves, 10; N.      |        |
| Dover, cong. ch. 10; R. O. 5; Ohio City,      |        |
| juv. miss. so. for Dr. Scudder's miss. 16,50; |        |
| Warren, 40,70; la. miss. so. 10; Willough-    |        |
| by, Miss R. B. T. 10; Miss I. F. H. 10; H.    |        |
| I. W. 2,50; ded. disc. 1,50;                  | 210 56 |
|                                               | 568 59 |
| J. M. B. 3; Greenfield, Mrs. Crothers, for    |        |
| Dakota books, 15; Solon, cong. ch. m. c. 6;   | 24 00  |
|                                               | 592 59 |

**Legacies.**—Cleveland, P. M. Weddell, by T. P. Handy, (prev. rec'd, 100.) 300; Lower Sandusky, Isaac Prior, by S. Hafford and J. More, Ex'rs, 395; Ripley, I. D. Evans, by D. P. Evans, Ex'r, 100;

695 00

1,287 59

**INDIANA.**

By G. L. Weed, Tr.  
Bedford, Mrs. L. B. av. of a neck-lace, 4,10;  
Madison, 2d pres. ch. m. c. 46,05;  
By Rev. A. S. Wells, Agent.  
La Porte, pres. ch. for debt, 23,96; coll.  
(of wh. fr. C. B. C. 25c. A. B. C. 22c. F. A. C. 14c.) 84,96; Michigan City, cong. ch. 17,10;  
Greencastle, s. s. for ed. of a child at Gaboon, W. Africa, 5; Greenfield, ch. 8; Lima, pres. ch. 15; Rev. C. C. 2; Ontario ch. 4; South Bend, R. D. ch. fem. miss. so. 11; s. s. 2;

50 15

126 03

47 00

233 17

**ILLINOIS.**

By Rev. I. M. Weed, Agent.  
Barre, cong. ch. 2; Beardstown, pres. ch. 3; Canton, cong. ch. 31,15; I. M. W. 10; E. D. 10; s. s. 3,60; wh. cons. Rev. JOHN SUMMERS of Vermont, Ill. an H. M.; Chicago, Rev. I. M. W. and fam. 10; Columbus, a friend, 10; pres. ch. 30; s. s. 8,50; Downer's Grove, cong. ch. 1,25; Flagg Creek, do. 3,16; Galesburg, pres. ch. 22,75; s. s. 6; Granville, pres. ch. 7,88; T. W. 10; M. A. N. 10; R. W. 5; Knoxville, pres. ch. 30,55; Lisbon, cong. ch. 3; Mendon, cong. ch. m. c. 22,45; Plainfield, cong. ch. 6,50; Quincy, pres. ch. 70,61; s. s. 7c.; 2d cong. ch. 10; E. B. 10; T. R. 20c.; Tremont, cong. ch. 6,60; Udina, pres. ch. 10; unknown, by J. A. W. 3,90; Washington, M. Creek Br. pres. ch. 6,80; ded. dia. 2;  
Albion, Mrs. J. B. 1; Chicago, 2d pres. ch. wh. and prev. dona. cons. SAMUEL L. BROWN and DENELLO R. HOLT H. M. 121; s. s. 49,65; Elkhorn Grove, pres. ch. 7,73; Griggsville, cong. ch. m. c. 23,45; Mt. Sterling, pres. ch. s. s. 16,25; Payson, m. c. 11; Peoria, m. c. 3; Rockford, cong. ch. la. miss. so. to ed. a girl in Mrs. Brigman's sch. China, 25; two friends, 6,20; Rushville, pres. ch. 20; Shelbyburne, C. D. 10;

352 97

294 28

647 25

**MICHIGAN.**

Michigan Aux. So. E. Bingham, Tr.  
Adams, cong. ch. G. W. Underwood, for George W. and Mary D. Underwood, Ceylon, 25; Ann Arbor, Miss E. P. 6,67; Armada, cong. ch. 8; Birmingham, pres. ch. 12; ch. 3; Blissfield, pres. ch. 1,27; G. M. 33c.; Brooklyn, Rev. Mr. Boyd, 10; Canton, J. P. and C. R. 11c.; Clinton, pres. ch. 9; cong. ch. 7; Detroit, 1st pres. ch. 260,09; cong. ch. m. c. 26,34; Scottish pres. ch. juv. fem. miss. so. 3; pres. ch. G. S. P. 5; M. S. 5; A. McK. 2; Farmington, juv. sew. so. 80c.; Franklin, cong. ch. 3,10; Hillsdale, pres. ch. 21,10; Howell, pres. ch. 4,44; Hudson, cong. ch. 5,45; Kalamazoo, Dea. H. 5; Mrs. A. and daughter, 1,59; LaSalle, cong. ch. 10; Litchfield, cong. ch. 15,42; s. s. 1,84; Nankin, cong. ch. 1,03; Rev. R. A. 5; Mrs. H. 50c.; for c. fund, 7c.; Palmyra, cong. ch. 3,40; Romeo, cong. ch. 19; Royal Oak, cong. ch. 4,45; Saline, pres. ch. 21,50; Stony Creek, pres. ch. 2,17; Tompkins and Springport so. 10; Troy, 5; Wayne Depot, cong. ch. 1,74; D. B. K. 14c.; M. A. K. 10c.; Wing Lake, pres. ch. 8,02; Ypsilanti, pres. ch. 63,96; ded. disc. 3,50; Cass co. I. S. 10; Detroit, a widow, 62c.; Hillsdale, pres. ch. m. c. 8; s. s. 2; Raisin, 1st cong. ch. m. c. 12;

**WISCONSIN.**

By Rev. I. M. Weed, Agent.  
Dodgeville, pres. ch. 5; Genesee, cong. ch. m. c. 5; Koskonong, cong. ch. 8; Raymond, 8; ded. dis. 22c.;  
Beaver Dam, S. & T. M. 1; Madison, m. c. 10,25;  
25 78  
11 25  
37 03

**IOWA.**

By Rev. I. M. Weed, Agent.  
Burlington, cong. ch. 40; ded. disc. 35c.;  
Cedar, Mr. Jones's ch. 2; Coleburg, m. c. 5;  
39 65  
7 00  
46 65

**MISSOURI.**

Fort Leavenworth, E. A. Ogden,  
15 00

**KENTUCKY.**

By G. L. Weed, Tr.  
Covington, J. M. Preston, 15; Lexington, M. S. C. for Dr. Scudder's miss. 3;  
Louisville, 1st pres. ch. m. c. for printing Dakota books, 25,60; 4th do. m. c. for do. 1;  
Mrs. S. P. for do. 1;  
18 00  
27 60  
45 60

**TENNESSEE.**

Athens, chil. in Mr. Robinson's sch. for hea. chil. 6,25; Blountville, S. Rhea, 25; J. N. R. 3; T. R. 3; Rogersville, pres. ch. 30;  
67 25

**LOUISIANA.**

New Orleans, juv. miss. so. of Prytania-st. ch. for ed. in Ceylon,  
25 00

**IN FOREIGN LANDS, &c.**

Alleghany, N. Y. Rev. W. Hall, 2,50;  
Old Town, 4,75;  
Beirut, Syria, Rev. W. F. Williams, 45 00  
Buenos Ayres, S. A., A. L. Van Blarcom,  
20 00  
Doaksville, m. c. 10,87; do. col'd, 1;  
Fort Towson, m. c. 7;  
Eaton, C. E. cong. ch. and so.  
18 87  
15 00  
Glasgow, Scotland, A friend,  
25 00  
Nova Scotia, do.  
2 50—133 62

Donations received in January, (of which for debt, \$174,71; prev. rec'd, \$46,156 39;) \$25,962 86

Legacies, \$1,595 00  
\$27,557 86

✓ TOTAL from August 1st to January 31st, \$119,090 15

**CHILDREN'S FUND FOR EDUCATING HEATHEN CHILDREN.**

Amount received in January, \$741 78

**DONATIONS IN CLOTHING, &c.**

Auburn, N. Y. A box, from Miss Sarah Oliphant, for Rev. L. Smith and others, Sandw. Isls.  
New York City, A box, fr. W. G. West, for Rev. J. E. Chandler, Madura,  
32 00  
Stockbridge, Choc. na. 8 bu. corn.

The following articles are respectfully solicited from Manufacturers and others.

Printing paper, writing paper, stationery, slates, shoes, hats, blankets, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, shirts, socks, stockings, fulled-cloth, flannel, domestic cotton, etc.

594 14

32 62

626 76